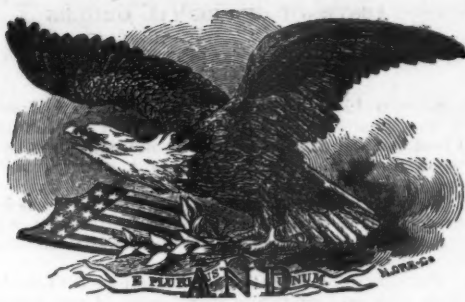


ARMY



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THE PAY-DRAWING CIRCULAR.

WE had hoped that the prompt modification or withdrawal by the War-Office of its recent official circular relative to the alleged "practice of drawing pay twice for the same time," would have spared us the necessity of the comments upon that document which we now feel compelled to make.

This circular we have already set before our readers. In General Orders No. 61, Headquarters of the Army, the attention of officers is, at the request of the Second Auditor of the Treasury and by direction of the Secretary of War, called to the statement of the former that "the practice of drawing pay twice for the same time and refunding at some subsequent period has lately been of such frequent occurrence, and is perpetrated under such circumstances as to preclude the supposition of inadvertence or mistake, but rather of deliberate intention." It is added in the same official paper, that "every officer's pay account contains the certificate that the officer has not already received pay for the same period. If, therefore, an officer signs two sets of pay accounts for the same month, one set must be false."

The Army, by this Order, has been "wounded in the house of its friends." Had the sweeping charges here brought against the officers of the United States Army, of habitual and deliberate practice of two of the worst vices that can tarnish the profession of a soldier, been the mere reckless generalizations of the Second Auditor's Office, they would have passed without notice; but the republication of them, unaltered and unquestioned, by the War-Office, gives them an apparent plausibility which makes the blow as grievous as it is, in our belief, unjust.

That the terms which qualify these charges could have originated in the War-Office is morally impossible. It appears, however, that a complaint came to the latter from the Second Auditor's Office, framed in general terms. The proper course, we would respectfully suggest, would have been to refer at once to the Second Auditor's Office for precise information of all specific cases, and to have proceeded against the actual delinquents instead of making their office the basis for a general statement of this sort, whose main effect will be to injure the Army's well-earned reputation, and to involve in a common disgrace the guilty and the innocent. It touches less keenly those for whom it is aimed than the great body of officers to whom the honor of the service is so dear, who are punctilious, high-minded and sensitive to dishonest practices. We may be told that they need not feel aggrieved, having themselves "the mind conscious of rectitude." But they are injured whenever the honorable service with which they are connected is injured; its reputation is nothing more nor less than the sum of their reputations, their characters the

fractional parts of its high character. And if the Army has been branded with a charge which shall, on inquiry, be found applicable to only a few, the injury will have been wanton as it is keen and deep.

We have spoken earnestly on this subject; and we have done so for the reason that we have been able, in the position we occupy and with the means at our hands, to note the *general effect* on the whole country of this Order, more fully than others are able to do. We have observed that, with hardly an exception, it has given pain to the friends of the Army in the country, and pleasure to its enemies. It has created a feeling of distrust and anxiety never before exhibited, not simply for what it specifically shows, but for what it is thought to betoken. The Army has always been looked up to by the nation as the bright exemplar of public honor. It is mortifying and painful to see this general confidence and respect shaken by the infelicitous wording of an order from Army headquarters itself. In the utter lack elsewhere of a high standard of official morality in America, any undermining of the well-earned popular confidence in our Army would be an immeasurable public disaster.

On the other hand, the enemies of the Army throughout the war, its enemies now during peace, the advocates of its reduction, the people who are unworthily jealous of its fame, and, above all, the people among whom a part of it is now called to perform garrison duty, misuse this unfortunate Order for their own ends. For the former charges we care little; but we cannot avoid expressing the opinion that no good end is served when even the pretext is furnished for such publications as the following, which is taken from the *Columbus Sun*:

NOBLE WARRIORS.—The New York Times says:

The Secretary of War has issued a general order charging upon the Army officers the practice of drawing pay twice for the same period of service, and "under circumstances which precluded the supposition of inadvertence or mistake."

Honest and old-fashioned people call that stealing. We suppose these shoulder-strapped vagabonds charge for wearing the uniform, and also charge for insulting Southern women, robbing negroes, and writing lies to Northern Radical journals about the Southern people generally.

This is but one of many similar paragraphs now circulating all over the country. The present one was clipped from the *Montgomery Mail*, into which it had been approvingly quoted; and it may stand as a specimen of all. What the effect is on the popular respect which the Army should command, we need not say. It will be observed, however, that in this extract the case is made tenfold worse for our officers than it really is. The Second Auditor charges our officers with falsehood, but not with actual theft. He mentions their practice of "refund at some subsequent period"—the all-essential point which the public journals omit.

But the truth is that refining and explaining is of little value in such cases, while the official sanction remains. It seems to us that the Order bears marks of being issued in some haste, and without careful scrutiny of the words in which the Second Auditor's Office saw fit to formulate its complaints. We hope, therefore, to see it modified or withdrawn.

THE vision of Russian aggression in the East is becoming more and more disturbing to British observers. "Though there is no cause for immediate alarm," declares one of our English cotemporaries, "Russia, as the rival of England in Asia, must year

by year weigh more and more heavily upon India, and that in the course of a few more years she cannot fail to hold such a position as will enable her to become, if she pleases, a source of the most serious embarrassment to England. The fact is an unpalatable one, but it is useless to disguise it. There is but small reason to join in the cry that is often raised by some foreboders of ill who seem to delight in prophesying the speedy downfall of England, owing to the deep-laid machinations of her foes. The truth is that she can very well afford to look this danger in the face; and, having taken all necessary precautions, she need not lose sight of the fact that even in the present age of civilization the *ultima ratio* of sovereign States is war, nor need she run the risk of sacrificing any of her material interests to a hollow confidence in the permanently peaceful intentions of a rival and ambitious Power."

PRINCE ARTHUR, the third son of Queen VICTORIA, has arrived in Canada, to join the regiment to which he has been assigned. Canadian loyalty has been fully equal to the great occasion, and the young nineteen-year-old Prince has found nothing wanting in the way of receptions, addresses, cheers and curiosity. It is evident that ARTHUR is in training for a high military position, a position no less than that of his relative the Duke of CAMBRIDGE, who now commands the British Army. In two years more the soldier Prince will come of age, and Parliament will give him the \$75,000 a year it generously provides for the living of the Queen's sons; but as that is only a paltry stipend for a Prince, the pay of a Field Marshal will be a very necessary addition. The next older brother, ALFRED, Duke of Edinburgh, and commander of the *Galatea*, is in training for a similar position as High Admiral of the Navy, which will provide for him very comfortably. He has always been the most popular of the Queen's sons with her loyal subjects—the Prince of Wales exciting curiosity as a live Prince must, but not awakening any real enthusiasm. Moreover, the way of life of the latter is not according to the present requirement for princes. He is called stupid; is said to be fonder of cider-cellars than drawing-rooms, and of collecting his winnings at cards than of paying his losses. This may all be baseless scandal, but it is very generally believed.

The popular sailor, the Duke of Edinburgh, has lately subjected himself to severe criticism. It seems he distributed, during his visit to Australia, certain cheap trinkets to some of his friends there, and when he got home, Parliament was asked to pay the bill, which was unaccountably large, considering the paltriness of the princely gifts. The Australians declare, too, that the presents were made to personal friends, and were in return for others much more valuable. They are making a good deal of noise over the matter, declaring that they do not care to receive gifts which are paid for by the British tax-payers, but which are imposed on them as the offerings of princely munificence. All this must be uncomfortable for the royal sailor, but it is also a wholesome warning.

THE *Franklin*, flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Radford, of the European Squadron, arrived at Naples July 20th from Genoa. The *Plymouth* arrived the same day from Leghorn.

THE ARMY.

To correct the practice of paymasters in payment of commuted clothing to superintendents of National Cemeteries, a circular has been issued by Paymaster General Brice, calling attention to the fact that, with the concurrence of the Comptroller of the Treasury, \$6 50 per month has been fixed as the commuted allowance since June, 1868.

THE Secretary of the Interior has ordered that hereafter all Indian claims must be settled through the Indian Bureau. These claims include bounty and pension claims of Indian soldiers, claims for Indian depredations, etc. This decision is brought about because of agents who overcharge their clients—a mode of defrauding that is carried on to a very great extent.

DISTRICT, Sub-District, and Post Commanders, in the Department of California, are ordered to forward to Headquarters office the names of officers, and company commanders the names of enlisted men, of their commands, who deserve promotion, or other reward, for special bravery in action during the past year. The action or several actions, in which the officer or soldier may have been distinguished for his bravery will be stated.

AN order has been issued by the War Department directing that hereafter no squatter or citizen will be permitted to reside on a U. S. Military Reservation unless he be in the employment of the Government, in which case his residence thereon must cease upon his being discharged. All intruders on Government Reservations will be given reasonable notice to quit, by the post commander, and if any remain after the expiration of said notice, they will then be removed by force.

BREVET Major General George Crook, commanding the Department of the Columbia, has found it necessary to issue an order censuring the disregard exhibited by many officers serving in his Department, of the General Regulations of the Army, in regard to uniform, which during active field operations may have been excusable, but for which no excuse exists now. Attention is called to Article LI, Revised Army Regulations of 1863, and the appendix thereto, and is especially directed to paragraphs 1,563 and 1,564, of the former, and 132 of the appendix, and hereafter all officers and men, appearing on military duty, will be required to comply with the provisions contained therein, and the general regulations of the Army, which require them to wear the prescribed uniform of their respective corps.

THE Hon. William E. Dodge, of the Indian Commission, telegraphed from Camp Supply, Indian Territory, Aug. 21, 1869, as follows: We have had to-day a most important meeting with the Cheyennes and Arapahoes. A large number of chiefs were present and fully 2,000 men, women, and children, on ponies outside. Medicine Arrow, for the Cheyennes, and Little Room, for the Arapahoes, made excellent peace speeches. The council lasted two hours, and its results are considered most favorable for our object. It was a most imposing and interesting sight. We are now 2,000 miles from home, living in tents. We start to-morrow for Medicine Bluff, Witchaw Mountains. Some 200 miles south from here we turn east, passing through the entire Indian reservation, and hope to reach home in thirty or forty days hence. The Indians have killed 700 buffaloes the past week within ten miles of this place.

A CORRESPONDENT of a Brooklyn paper writes from Santa Fé, New Mexico, amid the Indians, and among other things says: Some of the Indians in the Territory are "cutting up" fearfully, and making all kinds of trouble, but those in this immediate region are comparatively peaceable, well inclined, and generally very sensibly engaged in cultivating their farms, in which they are very successful, getting as they do good prices for what is produced. They generally come in groups to call upon their "tat-ah," as they call Lieutenant Cooper, the Indian Agent here, and obtaining from him moderate gratuities in the way of tobacco, blankets, etc., contentedly depart again. General Wm. A. Pile, the newly-appointed Governor of New Mexico, arrived here on the 9th inst. He was well received, and immediately in a business-like way entered upon his important duties. On the breaking out of the war Governor Pile was earnestly engaged as Pastor of a Methodist church in St. Louis. He resigned his charge there, and was appointed a chaplain in the Army. He shortly became colonel, then brigadier, and finally brevet major-general, which grade he held at the time his command was mustered out of service. He was elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress, and now has an opportunity to make another mark as Governor of this Territory.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS

(Issued from the Adjutant-General's Office for the week ending August 23, 1869.)

Tuesday, August 17th.

SECOND Lieutenant Michael Mangan, U. S. Army, is hereby detailed for duty in the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, and will report by letter to Brevet Major-General Howard, commissioner of said bureau, for assignment to duty in Kentucky.

FIRST Lieutenant H. R. Williams, U. S. Army, is hereby detailed on recruiting service, and will report in person without delay to Brevet Major-General W. Hoffman, St. Louis, Missouri, for duty.

The superintendent General Recruiting Service, New York City, will prepare a detachment of one hundred recruits from those that are now or may become available at Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, and forward it, (by rail), under charge of proper officers, to San Francisco, California, where it will be reported to the commanding general Military Division of the Pacific for assignment to the Twelfth U. S. Infantry.

Wednesday, August 18th.

The superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, will forward (via New York City), without delay, under charge of proper officers, a detachment of one hundred troops to Jefferson, Texas, for assignment to the Sixth U. S. Cavalry.

The superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, will forward, by rail, without delay, under charge of proper officers, a detachment of one hundred recruits to San Francisco, California, where they will be reported to the commanding general Military Division of the Pacific, for assignment to the First U. S. Cavalry.

The following-named officers are hereby relieved from duty at Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, and will accompany the detachment of troops to be forwarded to the Sixth U. S. Cavalry, under orders of this date from this office. Upon the completion of this duty they will join their regiments without delay: Second Lieutenant R. M. Washington, Ninth U. S. Cavalry; Second Lieutenant Otto W. Budd, Fourth U. S. Cavalry.

Brevet Captain E. G. Fochet, Eighth U. S. Cavalry, is hereby relieved from recruiting service and will accompany the detachment of recruits to be forwarded to the First U. S. Cavalry, under orders of this date from this office. Upon the completion of this duty he will join his regiment without delay.

Captain G. G. Hunt, Fourth U. S. Cavalry, is hereby relieved from recruiting service. He will turn over the public property and funds for which he is responsible to the superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service, or the officer designated by him to receive them, and accompany the detachment of recruits to be forwarded to the Sixth U. S. Cavalry, under orders of this date from this office. Upon the completion of this duty he will join his regiment without delay.

Brevet Captain Thomas L. Alston, first lieutenant U. S. Army, late Twenty-first U. S. Infantry, is hereby temporarily attached to the Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, and will report in person to the commanding officer of that regiment for assignment to duty.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the pay of Second Lieutenant G. N. Whistler, Fifth U. S. Artillery, will be stopped until he renders his account and returns for February, 1869, to the office of the Commissary-General of Subsistence, and complies with endorsement from that office of March 18, 1869, and with letter of July 24, 1869, handed him on the 27th ultimo, by the commandant of Fort Monroe, Virginia.

Leave of absence for four months is hereby granted Assistant Surgeon G. P. Jaquett, brevet major.

The leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability granted Brevet Major J. B. Babcock, first lieutenant Fifth U. S. Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 145, July 28, 1869, from Headquarters Department of the Platte, is hereby extended forty days.

The leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability granted Second Lieutenant G. W. Budd, Ninth U. S. Cavalry, in Special Orders 149, June 24, 1869, from Headquarters Fifth Military District, is hereby extended Sixty days.

The leave of absence granted Captain Simon Snyder, Fifth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 144, August 10, 1869, from Headquarters Department of the Missouri is hereby extended forty days.

Thursday, August 19th.

The superintendent General Recruiting Service, Cincinnati, Ohio, will prepare a detachment of one hundred recruits from those that are now or may become available at Newport Barracks, Kentucky, and forward it under charge of proper officers, to St. Paul, Minnesota, where it will be reported to the commanding general Department of Dakota, for assignment to the Twentieth U. S. Infantry.

The following-named officers will, at their own request be dropped from the rolls of their regiments, and proceed to their homes and await orders: Second Lieutenant William W. Wood, Twenty-first U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant Edward B. Rheem, Twenty-first U. S. Infantry.

Upon the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers, the following assignment of officers of the Corps of Engineers is hereby made: First Lieutenant Micah R. Brown, to report for duty to the commanding officer of the Battalion of Engineers, Willet's Point, New York; First Lieutenant Henry M. Adams, to report for duty to Brevet Major Charles W. Howell, captain Corps of Engineers in charge of defences New Orleans, Louisiana, and improvement mouth of the Mississippi River.

Leave of absence for four months, to take effect when in the opinion of the department commander his services can be spared, is hereby granted Brevet First Lieutenant Royal E. Whitman, second lieutenant Third U. S. Cavalry.

Leave of absence until August 6, 1870, is hereby granted First Lieutenant Hiero B. Herr, First U. S. Artillery.

Leave of absence for sixty days is hereby granted First Lieutenant Joseph Lawson, Third U. S. Cavalry.

The leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability granted First Lieutenant Charles F. Humphrey, Fourth U. S. Artillery, in Special Orders No. 53, June 23, 1869, from Headquarters Military Division of the Atlantic, is hereby extended thirty days.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Major Isaac S. Stewart, paymaster, is hereby placed on waiting orders, until after he shall be enabled to fully examine his accounts and adjust the same.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the Commission convened at West Point, New York, by Special Orders No. 141, June 11, 1869, from this office, for the purpose of considering the proposed location of the Hudson River West Shore Railroad upon the public lands at that place, will reassemble at West Point, New York, on the 25th instant, or as soon thereafter as practicable.

Friday, August 20th.

Second Lieutenant J. S. King, Twelfth United States Infantry, is hereby authorized to draw two months' pay in advance, under General Orders No. 59, July 14, 1869, from this office, directing him to join his regiment.

The leave of absence heretofore granted Brevet Major-General E. A. Carr, major Fifth U. S. Cavalry, is hereby extended three months.

Leave of absence for six months is hereby granted First Lieutenant E. R. Hills, Fifth U. S. Artillery.

So much of General Orders No. 79, July 14, 1869, from this office as transferred Second Lieutenant W. A. Newton to the Thirteenth U. S. Infantry, is hereby revoked, and he will at once repair to New Orleans, Louisiana, and report in person to the commanding general, Department of Louisiana.

Saturday, August 21st.

Upon the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers, Brevet Major William H. H. Benyard, captain Corps of Engineers, will report for duty to Brevet Major-General G. K. Warren, major Corps of Engineers, at Davenport, Iowa.

The leave of absence granted Acting Assistant Surgeon J. F. Marston, in Special Orders No. 121, July 13, 1869, from Headquarters Department of the Missouri, is hereby extended forty days.

Leave of absence for sixty days, with permission to apply for an extension of thirty days, is hereby granted First Lieutenant Whittingham Cox, Fourth U. S. Infantry. This leave to take effect at such time during the fall of 1869 as his post commander may deem fit.

The telegraphic order of the 19th instant, from this office, directing First Lieutenant A. B. Gardner, First U. S. Artillery, to proceed at once to Madison, Wisconsin, and take charge of a legal case pending in the courts at that place, is hereby confirmed.

Monday, August 23d.

Upon the recommendation of the surgeon-general, the following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are hereby made: Assistant Surgeon J. H. Kinsman to relieve Surgeon J. P. Wright, brevet lieutenant-colonel, from duty at Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, Massachusetts.

Surgeon Wright, when relieved, will report in person to the commanding general Department of Dacotah for assignment to duty.

Assistant Surgeon W. H. Gardner, brevet major, is hereby relieved from duty in the Department of Dacotah, and will report in person to the surgeon-general of the Army for orders.

Leave of absence for thirty days is hereby granted Brevet Brigadier-General C. McDougall, lieutenant-colonel and assistant medical purveyor.

Second Lieutenant Chancellor Martin, Third U. S. Infantry, will, at his own request, be dropped from the rolls of his regiment, and proceed to his home and await orders.

So much of General Orders No. 12, from Headquarters Twenty-fifth U. S. Infantry, dated August 9, 1869, as assigns First Lieutenant Andrew Geddes, brevet major, to Company H, of that regiment, is hereby confirmed.

THE San Antonio Express reports having been shown a private letter from Austin to a gentleman in that city, by which it learns that the remains of Captain George Haller, U. S. Army, who was murdered in Milam County, by desperadoes, about two months ago, have not yet been recovered. Captain Haller, the Express reports, was last seen at Bryant's Station, Tuesday morning, June 8th, travelling alone and investigating, to learn the facts concerning the killing of five negroes in that vicinity in February 1st. The entire community, it is said, is mixed in these outrageous murders, and hence will give no information or aid in bringing the leaders to justice. It appears Captain Haller was not accompanied by any troops, and that his murderers followed him to a favorable place, where they shot him and threw his body in Little River. His satchel, cane and extra clothing were found at the tavern in Cameron. The detachment sent in search of the murderers, rode day and night, making midnight charges on different houses, but none of the parties can probably be caught by troops. The search for the remains of the deceased was continued for several days among the drift piles and thickets of the river bottom, but without success. The detachment rode through tough black mud up to the horses' knees, with weeds higher than the men's heads, and apparently made every exertion possible before abandoning the search. "Thus," adds the paper from which we quote, "another gallant Union soldier has fallen a victim to the spirit of assassination that pervades Texas, and it seems that nothing will teach our military men the true temper of the people they are called upon to deal with—officers ride unattended into notorious rebel communities, trusting to the common manhood to be found among men, and to the respect due the uniform they wear, and the next thing we hear is their murder. 'Is all quiet in Texas?'"

ARMY PERSONAL.

FIRST Lieutenant Charles F. Roe, U. S. Army, has been ordered from Indianola, Texas, to Jefferson, Texas.

SECOND Lieutenant Thomas B. Reed, Ninth U. S. Cavalry, has been ordered to join his regiment at Fort Davis, Texas.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel C. T. Alexander, surgeon U. S. Army, is announced as chief medical officer District of New Mexico.

FIRST Lieutenant Henry Jackson, Seventh U. S. Cavalry, is announced as acting signal officer of the Department of the Missouri.

BREVET Major George Q. White, has been assigned to duty as recruiting officer at Philadelphia. His address is No. 1,504 Market street.

BREVET Captain M. C. Wilkinson, U. S. Army, has just returned to his home at Elmira, New York, after a long sojourn in the Indian Territory.

FIRST Lieutenant Eugene B. Gibbs, U. S. Army, (late of Eighth Infantry), is announced as special inspector at the Headquarters Department of the South.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days, to go beyond the limits of the Fourth Military District, was granted First Lieutenant W. H. Clapp, Sixteenth U. S. Infantry.

FIRST Lieutenant George H. Palmer, U. S. Army, has been ordered to the Post of Jackson, Mississippi, and to report to the commanding officer for company duty.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days was granted First Lieutenant D. W. Walcott, First Cavalry, August 10th, and for twenty days to Captain C. S. Tripler, Twelfth Infantry.

CAPTAIN A. M. Brown, Sixteenth U. S. Infantry, and Captain J. H. Bradford, Twenty-second U. S. Infantry, has been detailed as additional members of a Military Commission instituted by special orders from Headquarters Fifth Military District.

BREVET Major Theodore J. Eckerson, captain and assistant quartermaster U. S. Army, was assigned, August 14th, to duty as depot quartermaster, at Jefferson, Texas, relieving Captain Charles H. Hoyt, assistant quartermaster U. S. Army.

FIRST Lieutenant Charles Garretson, U. S. Army, (late Seventeenth U. S. Infantry,) rendered supernumerary in the consolidation of the Seventeenth and Forty-fourth regiments of U. S. Infantry, has been placed on waiting orders, August 14th.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Moore, major and quartermaster U. S. Army, is assigned to duty as depot quartermaster at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, relieving Brevet Brigadier-General B. C. Card, captain and assistant quartermaster U. S. Army.

THE following officers were registered at Headquarters Department of Louisiana, for the week ending August 14, 1869: C. N. Gray, first lieutenant Twenty-fifth Infantry; C. E. Morse, captain, U. S. Army; D. M. Scott, first lieutenant Fourth Cavalry.

BREVET Colonel W. R. Price, major Eighth Cavalry, has been ordered to proceed to San Francisco, California, with Mohave Captain Asokel, and Captain E. C. Woodruff, Twelfth Infantry, brevet major U. S. Army, to join his company (A) at Camp Wright, California.

UNTIL an officer can be permanently assigned to such duty, Brevet Captain N. D. Badger, regimental commissary Tenth U. S. Cavalry, is detailed as Commissary of Subsistence for Indians near Fort Sill, I. T. While on that duty he will not be required to perform any other service.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Tilford, major Seventh U. S. Cavalry, was assigned, August 19th, to the command of the detachment Seventh U. S. Cavalry, operating in the vicinity of Fort Harker, relieving Brevet Major-General George A. Custer, lieutenant-colonel Seventh U. S. Cavalry.

ON surgeon's certificate of disability, leave of absence for twenty days, with permission to leave the limits of the district and apply to the Adjutant-General of the Army for an extension of six months, was granted First Lieutenant Samuel E. Armstrong, Forty-first U. S. Infantry, August 10th.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days, to go beyond the limits of the Fourth Military District, with recommendation to Headquarters of the Military Division of the South for an extension of forty days, was granted Brevet Major-General R. S. Granger, lieutenant-colonel Sixteenth Infantry, August 20th.

LIEUTENANT C. A. Johnson and Second Lieutenant Albert Austin, Fourteenth Infantry, left sick in San Francisco on the departure of their companies for the East, having been reported fit for duty, were ordered, August 6th, to join their companies and regiment in the Military Division of the South.

BREVET Major Thomas H. Logan, first lieutenant U. S. Army, was assigned to duty as acting assistant quartermaster and acting commissary of subsistence at the post of Corinth, Mississippi, August 19th, relieving First Lieutenant Allen Almy, Sixteenth Infantry, who will join his company (B, Sixteenth Infantry) at the post of Jackson.

BREVET Captain Jacob Wagner, U. S. Army, was relieved from the command of the post of Marshall, Texas, and the duties of Military Commissioner of Harrison and Upshur Counties, Texas, on the 1st of July, 1869, and ordered to Jefferson, Texas, as a member of a Military Commission there convened by order of General Reynolds.

BREVET Captain J. C. Currier, second lieutenant Twelfth Infantry, has been ordered to Fort Yuma, Cal., to report to the commanding officer for duty with his company (D, Twelfth Infantry). Upon his arrival, Brevet Captain R. Tully, Twelfth Infantry, will proceed to Camp Mojave, Arizona Territory, and report to the commanding officer for duty with his company.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days, to take effect as soon after September 1, 1869, as the post commander can dispense with his services, with permission to go beyond the limits of the Fifth Military District and to apply to the Adjutant-General of the Army for an extension of sixty days, was granted First Lieutenant P. J. A. Cleary, assistant surgeon U. S. Army, August 11th.

In compliance with instructions received from the Adjutant-General's Office, dated July 31, 1869, the following promotions are announced in the Ninth U. S. Cavalry, by the general commanding the Fifth Military District: First Lieutenant I. F. Moffat, Company H, to be captain, vice Boice, which carries him to Company I; Second Lieutenant F. R. Vincent, Company B, to be first lieutenant, vice Moffat, which carries him to Company H.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days, with permission to apply to the Adjutant-General of the Army for an extension of forty days, was granted Captain Joseph G. Ramsay, Second U. S. Artillery, August 6th; and for twenty days, with permission to apply to the Adjutant-General of the Army for an extension of sixty days, to Second Lieutenant William R. Harmon, Tenth U. S. Cavalry.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas E. Rose, captain U. S. Army, acting signal officer of the Fourth Military District, has been ordered on temporary duty at Grenada, Mississippi, for the purpose of instructing the garrison at that point in signalling. Second Lieutenant Charles Jordan, Sixteenth Infantry, has been designated as the instructor in signalling for the post of Jackson, Mississippi.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon K. W. Dorsey, U. S. Army, has been relieved from duty at Fort McKavett, Texas, and ordered to Helena, Texas. Acting Assistant Surgeon Redford Sharpe, U. S. Army, was relieved from duty at the Post of Helena, Texas, August 9th, and ordered to proceed, as soon as his health will permit, to Fort McKavett, Texas, and report to the commanding officer for duty.

ASSISTANT Surgeon T. F. Azpell, U. S. Army, was ordered, August 3d, to Camp Gaston, California, to relieve Acting Assistant Surgeon George B. Higginbotham; Acting Assistant Surgeon A. F. Steigers, to Camp Verde, A. T., to relieve Acting Assistant Surgeon W. H. Smith, who will proceed to Camp Bowie, A. T., and relieve Acting Assistant Surgeon H. G. Tideman; Acting Assistant Surgeon W. D. Bakes, will proceed to Camp Goodwin, A. T., and relieve Acting Assistant Surgeon J. C. Handy; Hospital Steward John Wilson, U. S. Army, has been ordered to Camp Wright, California.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days, with permission to apply to the Adjutant-General of the Army, through Headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, for an extension of forty days, was granted Second Lieutenant Walter Howe, Fourth U. S. Artillery, August 17th; and leave of absence for twenty days to Second Lieutenant E. M. Merriman, First U. S. Artillery; and leave of absence for fifteen days to First Lieutenant Charles Morris, Fifth U. S. Infantry, August 17th; and leave of absence for fifteen days to Brevet Brigadier-General W. H. Penrose, captain Third U. S. Infantry, August 16th.

THE following changes in the stations of Medical officers in the Department of California have been ordered: Acting Assistant Surgeon C. B. Brierly has been ordered to report to the commanding officer of Company A, First Cavalry, now at the Presidio, and accompany it to Churchill Barracks, Nevada; Assistant Surgeon A. H. Hoff, U. S. Army, was ordered, July 3d, to Angel Island, California, relieving Assistant Surgeon E. Bentley, U. S. Army, who will proceed to Point San José, California, and relieve Assistant Surgeon E. J. Marsh, U. S. Army, who will proceed to Camp Wright, California, and relieve Acting Assistant Surgeon F. Denieke.

THE following officers were registered at Headquarters Department of Louisiana, for the week ending August 7, 1869: Second Lieutenant Geo. H. Cook, Nineteenth Infantry; Captain John W. French, Twenty-fifth Infantry; Second Lieutenant Samuel K. Thompson, Twenty-fifth Infantry; Brevet Captain F. A. Kendall, first lieutenant Twenty-fifth Infantry; Brevet First Lieutenant Edw. Allsworth, second lieutenant Twenty-fifth Infantry; Brevet Major M. L. Courtney, first lieutenant Twenty-fifth Infantry; First Lieutenant Edw. J. Stivers, Twenty-fifth Infantry; Second Lieutenant Thomas M. Wenie, Nineteenth Infantry.

WITH a view to securing uniformity of patterns for lamps and lanterns to be used at the posts in the Department of the East, a Board of Officers has been appointed to determine what kinds of lamps and lanterns are required for each of the purposes and places specified in General Orders No. 53, current series, Headquarters of the Army, adjutant-general's office. The board will recommend such use from the samples submitted to it as may seem proper. Detail for the board: Brevet Brigadier-General C. L. Kilburn, colonel and assistant commissary-general of subsistence U. S. Army; Brevet Brigadier-General J. A. Haskin, lieutenant-colonel First U. S. Artillery; and Brevet Major W. T. Howell, captain and assistant quartermaster U. S. Army.

THE following officers, having reported at Headquarters Fourth Military District, are announced as on special duty in connection with reconstruction in that district, as on the date of their reporting: Captain E. H. Liscum, U. S. Army, and First Lieutenant L. M. O'Brien, U. S. Army (late Twenty-fifth Infantry); Captain Emil Adam, U. S. Army; Captain James F. Randlett, U. S. Army, and Captain J. M. Hamilton, U. S. Army, late Thirty-ninth Infantry; Brevet Major Thomas H. Logan first lieutenant, U. S. Army (late Fortieth Infantry); Brevet Major G. Von Blucher, first lieutenant U. S. Army (late Sixteenth Infantry); First Lieutenant William Quinton, U. S. Army (late Thirty-third Infantry); First Lieutenant William J. Dawes, U. S. Army (late Forty-third Infantry); First Lieutenant George H. Palmer, U. S. Army (late Twenty-seventh Infantry); Brevet Major Placidus Ord, first lieutenant U. S. Army (late

First Infantry); First Lieutenant J. B. Johnson, U. S. Army (late Seventh Infantry); First Lieutenant W. H. Campion, U. S. Army (late Eighteenth Infantry); First Lieutenant J. S. Appleton, U. S. Army (late Nineteenth Infantry).

COURTS-MARTIAL.

THE unexpired portion of so much of the sentence of Captain Matthew Berry, Seventh U. S. Cavalry, (published in General Court-martial Orders No. 47, current series, from the Headquarters Department of the Missouri,) as directed him to be confined for a period of three months to the limits of such post as the commanding general of the Department should direct, has been remitted.

A MILITARY Commission was appointed to meet at the post of Corinth, Mississippi, August 23d. Detail for the Commission: Captain J. F. Randlett, U. S. Army; Captain J. M. Hamilton, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant Thomas H. Logan, brevet major U. S. Army; First Lieutenant G. Von Blucher, brevet major, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant William Quinton, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant Placidus Ord, brevet major, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant J. S. Appleton, U. S. Army. First Lieutenant William J. Dawes, U. S. Army, judge-advocate.

BEFORE a General Court-martial which convened at Fort Harker, Kansas, June 8, 1869, of which Brevet Major-General N. A. Miles, colonel Fifth U. S. Infantry, was president, Second Lieutenant Charles M. Shepherd, Third U. S. I., was arraigned, tried and acquitted on the charges of "disobedience to orders," "disorderly in quarters, in violation of the 54th Article of War," and "disrespectful conduct towards the officer of the day executing his office, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline."

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at the post of Jackson, Mississippi, August 25th. Detail for the Court: Captain J. S. Fletcher, Jr., brevet lieutenant-colonel Sixteenth Infantry; Captain Loyd Wheaton, brevet lieutenant-colonel U. S. Army; Captain E. H. Liscum, U. S. Army; Captain Emil Adam, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant Stephen K. Mahon, brevet captain Sixteenth Infantry; First Lieutenant L. M. O'Brien, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant W. H. Campion, U. S. Army. Captain C. R. Layton, brevet major Sixteenth Infantry, judge-advocate.

By direction of the President of the United States, the sentence of the Military Commission in the case of Private Reuben Smith, Company L, Nineteenth U. S. Cavalry, "to be hanged by the neck until he be dead, at such time and place as the reviewing authority may direct—two thirds of the members concurring therein"—ordered to be carried into effect on Friday, the 24th day of September, 1869, (General Court-martial Orders No. 40, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, June 9, 1869,) has been commuted to "twenty years' imprisonment at hard labor in the State Penitentiary of the State of Texas."

A GENERAL Court-martial was ordered to assemble at Camp Wright, California, August 16th. Detail for the Court: Captain J. M. Robertson, Second Artillery, brevet brigadier-general U. S. Army; Captain A. C. M. Pennington, Second Artillery, brevet colonel U. S. Army; Captain George Vernon, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant Edward Hunter, regimental quartermaster, Twelfth Infantry; First Lieutenant A. B. McGowan, Twelfth Infantry; First Lieutenant E. W. Stone, brevet lieutenant-colonel, U. S. Army; Second Lieutenant R. H. Savage, engineer battalion. Captain E. R. Platt, Second Artillery, brevet lieutenant-colonel U. S. Army, is appointed judge-advocate.

BEFORE a General Court-martial which convened at Fort Colville, Washington Territory, June 30, 1869, of which Major A. Dallas, Twenty-third U. S. Infantry, was president, First Lieutenant William F. Houston, Twenty-third Infantry, was arraigned and tried and found guilty on the charges of "violation of the 54th Article of War," "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," and "violation of the 38th Article of War," and not guilty on the additional charge of "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." On these findings the accused was sentenced "to be cashiered, and to make good the value of the following-named subsistence stores wrongfully sold by him: 174 pounds adamantine candles, 2 pounds pepper, 20 pounds fresh beef, 24 pounds fine salt, 39 pounds coarse salt, 20 pounds brown sugar, 3 cakes brown Windsor soap, 5 gallons syrup, 12 pounds sperm candles, 10 pounds coffee, 25 pounds bacon, and 2 pounds tea, where any lost may have been sustained by the United States, and to forfeit all his pay and allowances." The President of the United States has approved the proceedings and findings on the first three charges and their several specifications. The findings under the additional charge are disapproved. The sentence is approved, but on the recommendation of the general commanding the Department of the Columbia, based on the fact that the Government has already received pay for the stores sold, and that there was evidently no criminal intent on the part of the accused in selling them, so much of the sentence as requires him to pay the United States their value is remitted, as is also that portion thereof which relates to the forfeiture of his pay and allowances. The remainder of the sentence will be duly executed. First Lieutenant William F. Houston, Twenty-third U. S. Infantry, accordingly ceases to be an officer of the Army from the date of this order, August 12, 1869.

THE preparatory observations with respect to a canal through Schleswig-Holstein, which is to unite the North Sea with the Baltic, are now completed. The proposal to leave the construction to private enterprise has been abandoned, and it will be undertaken by the Government. Naval and military considerations have led to this decision. The expenses are estimated at 30,000,000 thalers.

ARMY GAZETTE.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT (STATE OF TEXAS),
AUSTIN, TEXAS, July 30, 1869.

General Orders No. 138.

In order to effect the consolidation of the Thirty-eighth and Forty-first regiments of U. S. Infantry, as directed in General Orders Nos. 16 and 17, current series, Headquarters of the Army, the following dispositions will be made on the arrival of the Thirty-eighth U. S. Infantry, in this Military District.

1. Companies B and E, Thirty-eighth U. S. Infantry, now at Fort Richardson, Tex., will be consolidated and form Company K, Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry, to be stationed at Fort Griffin, Tex.
2. Companies G and I, Thirty-eighth U. S. Infantry, now at Fort Richardson, Tex., will be consolidated and form Company L, Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry; to be stationed at Fort Richardson, Tex.
3. Companies A and G, Forty-first U. S. Infantry, will be consolidated and form Company G, Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry; to remain at Fort Stockton, Tex.
4. Companies D and I, Forty-first U. S. Infantry, will be consolidated and form Company D, Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry; to remain at Fort McKavett, Tex.
5. Company A, Thirty-eighth U. S. Infantry, will proceed to Fort Bliss, Tex., and consolidate with Company B, Forty-first U. S. Infantry, now there, and form Company A, Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry.
6. Company H, Thirty-eighth U. S. Infantry, will proceed to Fort Quitman, Tex., and consolidate with Company H, Forty-first U. S. Infantry, now there, and form Company H, Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry.
7. Company D, Thirty-eighth U. S. Infantry, will proceed to Fort Davis, Tex., and consolidate with Company E, Forty-first U. S. Infantry, now there, and form Company B, Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry.
8. Company F, Thirty-eighth U. S. Infantry, will proceed to Fort Concho, Tex., and consolidate with Company F, Forty-first U. S. Infantry, now there, and form Company F, Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry.
9. Company K, Thirty-eighth U. S. Infantry, will proceed to Fort Duncan, Tex., and consolidate with Company K, Forty-first U. S. Infantry, now there, and form Company K, Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry.
10. Company C, Thirty-eighth U. S. Infantry, will proceed to Fort Clark, Tex., and consolidate with Company C, Forty-first U. S. Infantry, now there, and form Company C, Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry.
11. All company property, funds, records, etc., will be transferred to the commanders of the new companies.
12. All regimental property, funds, records, etc., pertaining to the Thirty-eighth and Forty-first regiments of U. S. Infantry will be transferred to Brevet Brigadier-General R. S. Mackenzie, colonel Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry.
13. The company officers will be assigned hereafter. Each officer of the Thirty-eighth and Forty-first regiments of U. S. Infantry will report by letter to district headquarters, whether he elects to be retained in the consolidation or to be ordered on other duty in this Military District.
14. Officers of the Thirty-eighth U. S. Infantry will proceed with their companies to their new stations, and, after the consolidation, will be assigned to duty temporarily by the post commanders.
15. The headquarters of the Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry will be established at Fort McKavett, Tex., to which post the regimental headquarters of the Thirty-eighth U. S. Infantry will proceed, and be reported to Brevet Brigadier-General R. S. Mackenzie, colonel Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry.
16. The transportation for the movements herein indicated (excepting that in section 1, paragraph 1) will be furnished by the train which is now en route to New Mexico with the Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, on its return to this department.

By command of Brevet Major-General Reynolds.

H. CLAY WOOD, Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, KS., Aug. 11, 1869.

General Orders No. 36.

In accordance with the provisions of General Orders No. 17, current series, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, the regimental staff and company officers of the Third regiment U. S. Infantry will be as follows:

- First Lieutenant William A. Kobbe, Jr., regimental adjutant.
- First Lieutenant Francis H. Jones, regimental quartermaster.
- Company A—Captain Edward Moale, First Lieutenant William Krause, Second Lieutenant Louis Schenborn.
- Company B—Captain Verling K. Hart, First Lieutenant John P. Thompson, Second Lieutenant William N. Williams.
- Company C—Captain James A. Snyder, First Lieutenant Charles L. Umbastetter, Second Lieutenant
- Company D—Captain James H. Gageby, First Lieutenant Lorenzo W. Cooke, Second Lieutenant Charles M. Shepherd.
- Company E—Captain
- Company F—Captain John H. Page, First Lieutenant George W. H. Stouch, Second Lieutenant Chancellor Martin.
- Company G—Captain
- Company H—Captain Louis T. Morris, First Lieutenant Thomas S. Wallace, Second Lieutenant Philip Reade.
- Company I—Captain William H. Penrose, First Lieutenant John W. Thomas, Second Lieutenant
- Company K—Captain Daingerfield Parker, First Lieutenant William Mitchell, Second Lieutenant William Gerlach.

The following officers of the Third U. S. Infantry, left out of the consolidated regiment, will report to their homes and await orders, reporting thence by letter to the Adjutant-General of the Army and to these headquarters:

Captain Andrew Sheridan, Captain Henry Asbury, First Lieutenant August Kaiser, First Lieutenant Gustav A. Hoeselberger.

Upon the arrival of Company I, Thirty-seventh U. S. Infantry, at Fort Lyon, C. T., as directed by General Orders No. 8, current series, from the Headquarters Department of the Missouri, the enlisted men of that company will be assigned equally to Companies G and I, Third U. S. Infantry, stationed at that post. The commissioned officers of Company I, Thirty-seventh U. S. Infantry, who are assigned to the Third U. S. Infantry by General Orders No. 36, current series, from these headquarters, will then join their respective companies without delay. Upon the arrival of the remaining four companies of the Thirty-seventh U. S. Infantry at Fort Lyon, C. T., they will proceed without delay to Fort Dodge, Kas., from which post the enlisted men of those companies will be distributed among the companies of the Third U. S. Infantry stationed at Fort Dodge, Camp Supply and Fort Larned. This distribution to be made under the direction of the commanding officer Third U. S. Infantry. The commissioned officers of the four companies of the Thirty-seventh U. S. Infantry, referred to above, who are assigned to the Third U. S. Infantry by General Orders No. 36, current series, from these headquarters, will then join their proper stations without delay.

By command of Major-General Schofield.

W. G. MITCHELL,

Brevet Colonel U. S. A., Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

LETTERS IN THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

The following is a list of letters remaining in the New York Post-office on the dates given. These letters are retained in the New York Office for one month from date, after which they are sent to the Dead-Letter Office, Washington.

ARMY.

AUGUST 19TH.

Bates, C. E., Captain.
Burke, R. E., Colonel.
Francis, John, Captain.
Franklin, Jas., Colonel.
Freeman, J. H., Captain.
Fowler, J. L., Lieutenant.
Higgs, A. F., Captain.
Kellogg, F. W., Colonel.
Morvan, A., Captain.

AUGUST 23D.

Brent, J. L., General.
Buttle, R. W., Major.
Carlston, Chas. A., Colonel.

McCauley, John, Captain.
McKee, C., General.
Nevins, General.
Quinn, John, Captain.
Seeman, Captain, 52d Volunteers.
Slippery, H., Captain.
Verdon, John H., Captain.
Ward, J. H., General.
Webb, Alex. S., General.

Carlton, Henry, Captain.
Forster, J. F., Captain.
Smith, A. J., Captain.

THE NAVY.

The Editor would be pleased to receive for this Department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movements of officers or vessels.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

SURGEON E. R. Denby is expected to arrive in the next steamer from Aspinwall, from the *Jamestown*.

CADET Engineer James Steel, of the *Albany*, died at sea on the 15th inst., of fever, and was buried in the ocean on the following day.

THE United States steamer *Gettysburg* arrived at Portsmouth August 24th from Florida. She had two cases of yellow fever on board.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER Edward A. Walker and Lieutenant Louis A. Kingsley have resumed their duties in the Hydrographic Office, Washington, D. C.

THE yellow fever has made sad havoc on board of one of the English naval vessels, the *Eclipse*. Her captain, first lieutenant, and sixteen of her crew have fallen victims to the scourge.

THE *Frolic*, the intended flagship of Rear-Admiral Stringham, in the harbor of New York, will be ready about the 30th instant, when she will take her station in the North River, and keep a sharp lookout for all violators of the law.

THE *Seminole* left Key West, August 18th, for Aspinwall; the *Powhatan* was at Montevideo July 14th en route for New York; the *Portsmouth* and *Kansas* were at Rio de Janeiro July 23d; the *Quinnebaug* and *Wasp* at Montevideo.

THE Naval Court-martial in session at Pensacola, Fla., for the trial of Captain Frank Munroe, of the Marine Corps, with Commander Green as president, have concluded their investigations, and their record and findings have been transmitted to the Navy Department. The Naval Court-martial at Norfolk, of which Captain Donaldson was president, has also adjourned. Several cases were tried before this court.

The great Bermuda dock has arrived safely at the Island. The passage was made, it would appear, under favorable circumstances. The absence of suitable dock accommodation at Bermuda has long been felt, and now that this want has been so well supplied, British war ships on the North American and West Indian stations can be overhauled and repaired, instead of being sent home for those purposes.

THE *Wyoming* was successfully placed upon the ways Saturday, 14th inst., at the Portsmouth Navy-yard, and workmen have commenced operations for a thorough overhauling. The Dry Dock is being rapidly fitted for the *California*, which will be caulked and coppered preparatory to immediate service. The *Gettysburg* left Fortress Monroe the 17th for the Portsmouth Yard. She will be thoroughly overhauled.

HER Majesty's ship *Scorpion*, which was built for the Southern rebels, is to be dismantled. On a recent trip to sea she proved herself a most dangerous craft, in consequence of her extraordinary low freeboard. Many times she was almost submerged in the sea, and she occasioned such panic to her crew that they have protested against proceeding again to sea in her. The government bought the *Scorpion* from the builders to avert another *Alabama* difficulty, together with the *Wyvern*, which has an equally bad name for seagoing properties.

THE English are congratulating themselves on the highly satisfactory results which have attended the trials just completed on board the ironclad turret-ship *Monarch*, with the view of testing the working of the 600 pounder turret guns and gun carriages. Especial importance was attached to the trials from the fact of the *Monarch* being the first vessel in the British navy armed with guns of twenty-five tons, and throwing a solid shot weighing 600 pounds. The carriages on which the *Monarch's* guns are mounted were manufactured at Chatham Dockyard, and are what are termed compound pivoting carriages, the invention of Captain R. A. E. Scott.

THE new director of the port of Toulon lately ordered an examination to be made of an immense amount of property in the storehouse appropriated for the reception of the luggage of officers who pay off their ships there. Amongst some thousands of chests are several which have remained there more than a century. The owners of three-fourths of the goods have been dead for many years. Among the most remarkable objects discovered are the table and kitchen service of Count d'Estaing, who, in 1778, commanded the French fleet which went to the assistance of the Americans in the war of independence against England. The uniforms, table linen, etc., are all in rags; but the vessels, plates, and dishes are intact. An inventory will be made of the whole property, and the families or representatives of the former owners will be communicated with.

IMMEDIATELY succeeding the visit of inspection of the Navy-yard by the Secretary of the Navy, Brig. General Jacob Zeilin, Commandant of the United States Marine Corps, paid his annual visit of inspection on the 20th inst. to the United States Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, Colonel John L. Broome commanding. The General arrived at the barracks at 10 A. M., and was received by a battalion of marines, whom he reviewed and inspected; then proceeding to the quarters of the men he expressed himself highly pleased, not only with the discipline of the post but also with the evidence displayed of the comfort of the men. After leaving the barracks the General paid a short visit to Admiral Godon, commanding the Navy-yard, when a brigadier-general's salute was handsomely fired in honor of his visit. The General was looking remarkably well, and

left last evening for Philadelphia to visit and inspect that station.

THE *Sabine*, Commander John G. Walker, arrived at Cherbourg August 9th, from Spithead, and expected to sail in ten days for Lisbon. The *Sabine* has on board the class of midshipmen which graduated in June last at the Naval Academy, and the object of the cruise is to give them knowledge and instruction in their profession. She will proceed from Lisbon into the Mediterranean, thence to Madeira, Rio de Janeiro and Cape of Good Hope, from which latter point she will return home, next summer. Rear-Admiral C. H. Poor arrived in New York a few days since to relieve Rear-Admiral Hoff of the command of the North Atlantic Fleet. The *Severn* is to be the flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Poor. The flag of Rear-Admiral Hoff was hauled down at 1 o'clock P. M. Wednesday, 24th inst., on board the *Albany* which is still at Quarantine, New York Harbor. Admiral Hoff left the North Atlantic Squadron in charge of Commander W. W. Queen, the senior officer on the station, who was at Key West, in command of the *Tuscarora*.

THERE is considerable activity at the Brooklyn Navy-yard at present, and has been for the past few weeks. The different departments are almost as actively engaged in fitting out vessels, etc., as they were during the war, although the number of men employed in the yard is considerably less, the number now being about 2,200. Work is rapidly progressing on the new machine shop in the yard. This shop will be principally employed in turning out iron plates for our armored vessels. A large portion of the work prepared at the yard is shipped to the stations, which keeps up the activity, even when matters are dull at other yards. The *Albany*, 9, flag-ship North Atlantic Squadron, came up to the yard from the lower bay during the week, having been detained at quarantine from one case of yellow fever. The *Severn*, 9, flag-ship South Atlantic Squadron, Admiral Poor, went into commission on Friday, and the *Dictator*, iron-clad, 2, is now in dry dock, undergoing repairs. The *Astoria*, 8, arrived from Philadelphia, and is now having her machinery put in at this yard. The following vessels are being fitted out and undergoing thorough repairs, orders having been received from the Navy Department to use all possible dispatch: *Colorado*, 43, *Shamout*, 4, *Sacatura*, 7, *Roanoke*, iron-clad, 6, *Frolic*, 5, *Minnesota*, 43, *Detroit*, 5, *Guerriere*, 19, and *Monongahela*, 5. It will take several months to repair many of them.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* tells the following story in regard to the sale of iron-clads to Hayti: "It appears that there is some little difficulty in a recent sale of these vessels. M. General Evariste Laroche, Minister from Hayti, started from here to New York, as stated at the time, for the purpose of buying the *Pequot*. When he got there it was found that Mr. Sam Ward had purchased it. The *Algonquin* had claimed his attention before, and he bought it, agreeing to pay \$30,000 to the government. The *Algonquin* was never tried, save at the dock, when her singular race, testing speed by the revolutions of the screw, was made with the *Winooski*. The *Algonquin* was beaten. She was a Dickerson steamer, so spoken of to distinguish it from those whose machinery was put in by Chief Engineer Isherwood, and to denote its projector. She was never classed among the 'legitimate' monitors. She was offered once, at her appraised value, the pitiful sum of \$25,000, after she had cost the government something like half a million. Her tubes are pronounced worthless. General Laroche has not paid the money, and it is now ascertained that he desires to pay part cash and for the balance, and in consideration of one or two more iron-clads he and Salnave propose to cede to the United States the harbor at Cape Nicholas la Mole, Hayti, the farthest point northeast toward Cuba, in the windward passage between the Great Antilles."

THE Charlestown (Mass.) *Advertiser* reports that the Navy-yard at that place is unusually active. At the rope-walk business is more brisk than at the most lively times during the war. At the dry dock, the second-rate screw steamer *Shenandoah* has over 200 men employed, making the most thorough overhauling. Her plank has been nearly all removed, new timbers are being put in, her machinery is undergoing a thorough repair, and all the men will be put upon her who can work advantageously. The second-rate screw *Ticonderoga* will next be docked, and she is already stripped to the water line, and the force upon her is as large as can work together. The *Wabash*, first-rate screw, will follow the *Ticonderoga*, and she is already undergoing a preliminary examination. The *Alaska*, second-rate screw, which was launched last fall, is lying at the shear wharf, and her heavy machinery is being put in. Some slight alterations are being made in her build and rig. The store ship *Supply*, which has just come out of the dry dock, is now nearly ready for sea. The *Worcester*, formerly *Manitou*, is receiving another deck above her gun deck. The *Nantasket*, a third-rate propeller, is now having the rake of her masts altered five feet, bringing them almost to an upright, and her rig is being changed from a barque to a ship. Her machinery, the bearings of which were somewhat heated on the trip from Portsmouth, has been all overhauled, and is being put in prime condition. She is also fitting for sea with all possible speed. The *Connecticut*, formerly the *Pompanoosuc*, first-class propeller, and the *Hercules*, formerly the *Quinsigamond*, a first-rate iron-clad, are receiving the attention of the Constructor, and a few men are employed on each. The *Iowa*, formerly the *Ammonoosuc*, a first-rate iron-clad, is having her engines overhauled, and has been examined and found in good condition. The double-turreted monitor *Terror*, formerly *Agamemnon*, recently came out of dock, and is now nearly ready for sea. In the Ordnance Department and the machine shops the same signs of activity are everywhere apparent, and large gangs of employees are busily engaged in work for the vessels named, where three months ago there was hardly a man to disturb the

silence of almost actual solitude. During this period, the number employed at this station has increased from about 600 to four times that number, and now, despite the notice "no more laborers wanted," new men are taken in every day.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

August 18.—Carpenter Nicholas Mager, to the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia.

August 21.—Passed Assistant Paymaster Henry G. Colby, to the Cyane.

August 23.—Master Eugene B. Thomas, and Ensign B. S. Richards, to Washington, D. C., for examination for promotion.

DETACHED.

August 18.—Carpenter Henry P. Leslie, from the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, and placed on waiting orders.

August 19.—Lieutenant A. S. Snow, from the *Resaca*, and placed on waiting orders.

August 20.—Assistant Surgeon Dwight Dickinson, from the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, and ordered to duty at the Navy-yard, Norfolk.

Second Assistant Engineer Chas. F. Nagle, from the *Tuscarora*, and ordered home.

August 23.—Lieutenant Commander G. K. Haswell, from the receiving ship *Fandania*, and ordered to the *Severn*.

Second Assistant Engineer Henry M. Quig, from the *Tantic*, and granted sick leave.

ORDERS REVOKED.

August 19.—The orders of Lieutenant-Commander Lewis Clark, to signal duty at Washington.

August 21.—The orders of Lieutenant-Commander A. H. Wright, to the *Severn*, and he is ordered to duty at the Navy-yard, New York.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the week ending August 21, 1869:

Henry C. English, ensign, August 15th, U. S. steamer *Gelleyburg*, off Fortress Monroe, Va.

Thomas Flemming, marine, August 16th, Naval Hospital, Brooklyn.

William Hack, marine, August 17th, Naval Hospital, Washington.

James Steel, cadet engineer, August 16th, U. S. steamer *Albany*, at sea.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, August 10, 1869.

General Orders No. 130.

The names of the following vessels are changed by authority of law: Arizona to Nevada; Hecla to Nebraska; Hercules to Oregon; Thunderer to Massachusetts; Astoria to Omaha; Cambridge to Congress; Detroit to Canandaigua; Achilles to Modoc; Aetna to Naumet; Argos to Koka; Atlas to Nahant; Castor to Mahopac; Centaur to Saugus; Charybdis to Cohoes; Circe to Marietta; Cyclops to Kewadin; Eolus to Shawnee; Erebus to Algoma; Fury to Umpqua; Goliath to Katskill; Gorgon to Minnetonka; Harpy to Klamath; Hecate to Eliah; Hydra to Otego; Medusa to Nantucket; Minerva to Sandusky; Nemesis to Napa; Neptune to Manhattan; Orion to Piscataqua; Samson to Chickasaw; Scylla to Canonicus; Spitfire to Suncook; Stromboli to Wassuc; Tartar to Yazoo; Tempest to Yuma; Vesuvius to Wyandotte; Vixen to Osceola; Tornado to Winnebago.

Geo. M. ROBESON, Secretary of the Navy.

CHANGES IN THE MARINE CORPS.

The following are the changes in the officers of the Marine Corps since last memoranda, viz.:

First Lieutenant Lyman P. French.—Attending a General Court-martial convened at Philadelphia, Pa. (from Portsmouth, N. H.)

Second Lieutenant Wm. J. McDonald.—On July 26, 1869, granted leave of absence from the Brooklyn, N. Y., Station, for thirty days.

First Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Percival C. Pope.—On July 26, 1869, granted leave of absence from the Boston, Mass., Station, for ten days.

Second Lieutenant Richard E. Neill.—Joined at the Brooklyn, N. Y., Station, from the steamer *Guerriere* July 29, 1869, and detached therefrom the same day. On July 31, 1869, granted leave of absence for one month; at its expiration to report by letter to headquarters.

Captain Philip R. Fendall.—Joined at the Brooklyn, N. Y., Station, from the steamer *Guerriere*, and was detached therefrom the same day.

Second Lieutenant Arthur L. Watson.—On July 5, 1869, detached from the steamer *Albany* (late *Contocook*).

First Lieutenant John C. Harris.—Resigned on July 31, 1869, while attached to the Philadelphia, Pa., Station.

First Lieutenant George B. Haycock.—On July 23, 1869, ordered to be detached from the Boston, Mass., Station, and to proceed to Portsmouth, N. H., and report to the commanding marine officer at that station for duty. Detached from Boston, Mass., July 31, 1869.

First Lieutenant James B. Breeze.—On leave of absence for thirty days from August 9, 1869, from Brooklyn, N. Y.

Second Lieutenant William B. Slack.—On leave of absence for ten days from August 3, 1869, from Headquarters Barracks.

First Lieutenant William S. Muse.—On leave of absence for twenty-five days from August 9, 1869, from Annapolis, Md.

First Lieutenant William B. Boney.—On leave of absence for thirty days from August 20, 1869, from Philadelphia, Pa.

Second Lieutenant Lewis R. Hamerly.—On August 4, 1869, leave of absence extended for three months.

Second Lieutenant Edmund P. Banning.—On August 9, 1869, ordered to proceed to Brooklyn, N. Y., and report to the commanding marine officer at that station for duty, his sick leave having expired.

Captain Joseph F. Baker.—On August 10, 1869, ordered to be detached from the Boston, Mass., Station, and to proceed to Brooklyn, N. Y., and report to the naval commandant by August 23, 1869, for duty on board the steamer *Severn*, and as fleet marine officer of the North Atlantic Squadron.

Captain William J. Squires.—On August 13, 1869, granted leave of absence for thirty days from September 1, 1869, from Brooklyn, N. Y.

First Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Edward P. Meeker.—On August 14, 1869, granted leave of absence for thirty days from August 25, 1869, from Norfolk, Va.

Colonel M. R. Kintzing.—On August 14, 1869, granted leave of absence for twenty days from August 17, 1869, from Philadelphia, Pa.

THE Omaha Republican describes the Indian Chief Red Cloud, as probably one of the most crafty and intelligent Indians on the plains. Physically, he is a model of perfection—if we may except a slight stoop in his shoulders. When erect, as he always stands when angry or in earnest, his height is six feet two inches. He has a ponderous head, with a high forehead and massive brain. His judgment seldom fails, and his instinctive perception is most acute. The face would be handsome only for a too prominent nose, slightly inclined to the hook order. His eye is black and sharp, ever rolling and watchful, the guardian of his bloody reputation, as it were, and seeming to dictate the hellish designs so readily accomplished by his followers.

With our gallant Phil Sheridan on his track, this good-looking monster will soon pay the penalty of his crimes by a swing from an improvised gallows.

OUR ADMIRAL'S FLAG ABROAD.

THE London *Athenaeum*, a paper which is apt to be severe upon American books, is especially so upon "Our Admiral's Flag Abroad," Mr. Montgomery's account of Admiral Farragut's late European cruise. It says:

Looking at this handsome volume we cannot but feel like a certain fox of which we have read in *Aesop's Fables*. What a pity it is, we say, that so grand a book, dealing with such an admirable subject, should have nothing in it! Here is one of the leading men of the American Navy, one whose exploits during the war earned him wide distinction, and insured him the most brilliant reception wherever he went, touching at the chief ports in Europe, visiting the courts and capitals of every country, feted in France, Russia, Sweden, England, Spain, Italy, Turkey, and Greece, being received cordially by the Pope and conversing with Antonelli. The record of this voyage is kept by a member of the Admiral's staff, and might therefore be complete. Yet we really learn more of Farragut himself from the photograph likeness of him, which forms the frontispiece, than from the whole account of what he did, and said, and saw throughout his visit to Europe. We are told in one place that the meeting between Farragut and a Russian Rear-Admiral was "not a bad illustration of Damon's reception of Pythias;" in another, that the Admiral and the Swedish Minister of Marine "contended for the prize of the salutory art with the youngest midshipman on board;" and in another, that "several members of the British Parliament alternated with their American cousins, and made merry together with them over the festive bowl." Such was the effect of an illumination of the Russian squadron in honor of Admiral Farragut that a sailor had the nightmare, and "raced frantically along the gun-deck of the ship, shouting and storming as if all the fiends of darkness were close upon his heels." With the exception of the King of the Belgians' confession that "uneasy lies the head that wears a crown," and of the Admiral's interview with the Pope and Cardinal Antonelli, which is described with some interest, these are the only notable experiences of the writer.

What he tells us of Admiral Farragut is not much more copious. He remarks that the Admiral was fond of looking at guns. In Florence, he at once remembered a gun which he had inspected at Tunis fifty-two years before. At the French Exhibition he was particularly attracted by the great gun from Krupp's foundry. "He seemed," says the writer, "chained to the spot by some irresistible agency, his genial face lighting up with admiration as he calmly surveyed its huge dimensions and measured its great calibre, as if he would derive additional pleasure in running an entire battery of such leviathans. Strange fascination! that one whose life has so often rested upon the chance shots of hundreds of guns of immense power, and who has so often exposed himself to all the dangers incident to war, should look with an approving smile upon such instruments of destruction, and calmly calculate the effect of their shot upon the wooden sides of a passing frigate!" We will not spoil the effect of this profound meditation by any disrespectful comments.

In the Tower of London it was the Admiral's turn to moralize. Some of his officers adjusted their necks upon the block which had taken part in the execution of "the stateliest and the liveliest," and tried on the various instruments of torture. "The kind-hearted Admiral considered this as evidence of a most corrupt nature, and delivered a short lecture upon this imaginary reproduction of the horrors of a cruel and vindictive age." The scene from the Acropolis of Athens again made the Admiral observe, "This is all very good and very historic, but it nevertheless makes me more than ever thankful that I belong to the present generation." With the story of the Admiral seizing the Duchess of Somerset's hand with both his own, and answering her urgent invitation to dinner with the words, "But, my dear fellow, it is impossible"—and, with the account of the storm in the North Sea, when the Admiral lashed his wife to the fighting-bolt with the sword-belt which he had worn during the battles of Mobile, Port Hudson, and New Orleans—we may leave the cruise of the Franklin. These few interesting details are taken from a large-sized volume of 460 pages; and the fact that Admiral Farragut made the history of the American War instead of writing it (as the United States Charge-d'Affaires at Lisbon explained to the King of Portugal) might have taught Mr. Montgomery to be content with his share in the honor of the voyage, instead of trying to out-do his hero by becoming an historian as well as an actor.

THE Captain of the *Gulatea*, "his Royal Highness" the Duke of Edinburgh, K. G., on a recent visit to Auckland was the recipient of the following invitation to be present at the native meeting at Ngaruawahia:

AUCKLAND, 26th May, 1869.—To the Prince the Duke of Edinburgh. Greetings to you, the traveller from beyond the horizon. Welcome to New Zealand. Welcome, the likeness of our Queen. O friend, hearken. On the 31st May will be held a meeting of Matutera's Maories at Ngaruawahia. The object of that meeting is to talk to you and to the Governor their thoughts, that good shall arise to this island of troubles. They have heard of your arrival in New Zealand, and their desire to see you is very great, you being the son of the Queen and the descendant of chiefs. Although the Governor has the administrative power of your mother, you are her own child—you are the Queen (the same as the Queen)—therefore the tribes desire to see you. If you proceed to Ngaruawahia, the thoughts of the tribes will be clear; if not, they will be dark. Now, O friend, consent to our prayer which we make to you to go to Ngaruawahia to that meeting, because it was on account of the news of your arrival that the people of Matutera agreed to come out. If it had not been for the report of your intended visit to Waikato, they would not have

consented to come to the meeting. If you and the Governor both go there, then, perhaps, good will arise for New Zealand. Great will be the joy of the heart of the Queen on your return to her, when she hears you have made peace in this island. Do you now consent to the prayer of your servants, lest the Maori side (hostile party) be vexed with us. This is all.—From your servants under the law.

NA WI TE WOBORO, NA WI PATENE.

The Duke did not attend the meeting.

VARIOUS PARAGRAPHS.

To discover how much cotton there is in a stuff alleged to be all linen, let it be well washed, and then, when dry, steeped in sulphuric acid, which will convert the cotton into gum long before it attacks the linen. After a minute or so, take the piece out, and throw it into water.

DR. RICHARDSON has invented a surgical knife with which, as he maintains, operations can be performed painlessly. The principle is merely one of very rapid motion. Dr. Richardson was about to experiment upon himself when he was prevented by an accident to the apparatus. "It must have been," says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "a sad disappointment."

At the recent meeting of the British Medical Association, Mr. T. Pridgin Teale read a paper on "Rectangular Stumps," having, it seems, previously exhibited at the infirmary a number of patients operated upon after the method of his late father by various surgeons. Some of these patients ran races on their wooden legs, and "all the stumps were of the highest degree of excellence."

A CORRESPONDENT at St. Petersburg, writing on the 3d August says: "The Emperor left for Moscow, on his way to the Crimea last Saturday. Before leaving he attended several experiments with rifles, the result of which was that it was decided to give up the Barlier and Baranoff systems, and adopt that of the American Berdan. A great deal of money has been spent on these experiments, and the general opinion of military men here seems to be that the new system is no better than those for which it is to be substituted."

"Gasophaner" is the name given to a newly-made and simple apparatus which may prove of great value in giving a timely indication of the approach or presence of that poisonous state of the atmosphere which is generally believed to precede cholera and other epidemic diseases. A piece of fused boracic acid, the size of a walnut, from which the water of crystallization has been expelled, is heated to redness in chlorine, or has dissolved in it while hot a small quantity of common salt. The red-hot lump of boracic acid thus charged is blown with a common glassblower's tube into a thin glass ball or bulb about the size of a small hand-lamp shade. The approach of sulphuretted hydrogen pits it all over as if with the small-pox. The detective powers of the "gasophaner" can be renewed by re-heating and re-blowing.

THE last number of *Petermann's Geographische Mittheilungen* contains a summary of the scientific results of the first German North Polar Expedition of 1868, by W. Von Freeden, director of the North German Ocean Observatory, (Seewarte), to which is attached a note by Dr. Petermann. "Since the results of this expedition," remarks Dr. Petermann, "belong to the German nation which equipped it, and the principal report unfortunately not yet being ready, this paper, treating chiefly of the oceanic-meteorological side of the expedition, cannot be withheld—the more so as Herr von Freeden, one of the earliest, most useful and truest friends of German Arctic exploration, permitted this interesting work to be executed and printed in order to benefit the good work." The article is accompanied by a chart showing "the temperature of the Greenland Sea, according to the observations of the first German North Polar expedition in 1868," by W. von Freeden. Dr. Petermann has indicated on the same chart the course taken by the expedition. This essay, with the chart, forms No. 26, of the separate reprints of articles on the North Polar question published by Dr. Petermann, under the title of "Geography and Exploration of the Polar Regions."

THE *Deutsche Vierteljahrsschrift für öffentliche Gesundheitspflege* (German Quarterly Journal for the Care of the Public Health), the first number of which has just appeared, is published by a committee chosen by the Assembly of German Naturalists and Physicians. Among other valuable articles it contains a paper on the "Mission of the Army Sanitary Services," by Staff-Physician Dr. Roth.

The article was originally delivered as a lecture before a Prussian military association by the author. He urges that the soldier needs more care in the camp and in barracks than on the battle-field, for where the bullet takes away one life, sickness takes five and more. In the Crimean war the English never reached an effective force of thirty-four thousand men, although eighty-three thousand were sent thither during the war; and of the three hundred and nine thousand French soldiers sent, sixty-three thousand fell victims to disease, and only nine thousand to the enemy's arms. In the year 1863 the army of the Northern States of America lost fifty-two thousand men by death; of these only ten thousand from wounding. In the campaign of 1866 Prussia lost through the enemy's bullets only four thousand four hundred and sixty men, while six thousand four hundred and twenty-seven died of disease; of these, ninety per cent. through the cholera.

In peace as well as in war much disease may be prevented by timely precautionary measures. The English learned a lesson from their severe Crimean experiences, and since that time the ratio of mortality in the English army has fallen from 17.8 to 8.9 per thousand. In the late Abyssinian campaign the sick amounted to only 5.8 per cent., and the deaths to 1.3 per cent. Much has been done of late to improve the condition of the Prussian soldiers in times of peace as well as in war, but much still remains to be done.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Our correspondents are informed that communications intended for our columns, to receive prompt attention, should be invariably addressed to THE EDITOR of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Box 3,201, New York.

RELATIVE RANK IN THE NAVY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: The question of assimilated rank in the Navy is one that has been discussed many times during the past eight years, and has never yet been settled to the satisfaction of both parties. By your editorial in the JOURNAL of the 7th inst., I see the question merely awaits the re-assembling of Congress to receive its quietus, probably. I do not presume to be able to settle the question myself, but I wish to advance an idea which I believe has the merit of originality, as I have never seen it advocated by any one of the many writers who have discussed the matter in the columns of the JOURNAL, and one that I think would be an easy and acceptable solution of the question. Its feasibility I leave to others to discuss. I will select the rank of surgeon to illustrate my plan.

I believe it is conceded that the surgeon on entering the service should receive the rank of master. If that is granted then A. B. enters the Navy as assistant surgeon on the 10th day of August, 1869. He takes rank immediately after C. D., the junior master then on the list.

C. D., the master, becomes at once the leader of A. B., the assistant surgeon. As C. D. advances in the line of promotion, A. B. follows closely after him, going from one rank to the other on the same day on which the leader is promoted.

When C. D. is promoted to lieutenant, A. B. receives the assimilated rank. When the lieutenant is promoted to lieutenant-commander, the surgeon follows on the same day, and so on to the highest grade the surgeon can attain, thus carrying out my plan of "follow the leader."

By this arrangement the staff officer cannot in a few years' service jump ahead of the line officer and attain a rank that it may take the latter twice the number of years to attain, thus doing away with one of the principal causes of discussion.

Should the line officer change his position on the list by being advanced in his grade for meritorious cause, the staff officer need not also change his position; he merely takes the predecessor of his former leader, for his new leader.

Should the line officer be reduced in rank the same plan can be followed.

I will show you what effect this plan would have on the rank of surgeon, if adopted. The names are taken from the Register issued January 1, 1869.

The senior surgeon on the Active List, W. S. W. Ruschenberger, entered the service on the 15th of August, 1826. He takes rank immediately after Commodore Melancton Smith, who entered the service on the 1st of March, 1826. Surgeon Ruschenberger, according to this plan, would be the only surgeon on the Active List entitled to the rank of commodore on the 1st of January, 1869.

The next surgeon, Wm. M. Wood, entered the service May 16, 1829; takes rank after Captain J. M. Frailey, who entered the Navy March 1, 1828.

The next surgeon, J. M. Foltz, entered April 4, 1831; takes rank after Captain J. M. Frailey.

Surgeon Edward Gilchrist entered the service January 26, 1832; takes rank after Captain J. R. M. Mullany, who entered the service January 7, 1832; and so on to the end of the list.

According to this plan some of the junior surgeons ranking with commander would be reduced to the rank of lieutenant-commander, while some of the passed assistant surgeons ranking with lieutenants would be promoted to the rank of lieutenant-commander, and all the assistant surgeons having been appointed after the promotion of the junior master on the list would take rank after him.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: I have recently met with a paragraph which states that in order to promote the efficiency of the U. S. Revenue Cutter Service, a Board of Examiners will be convened at Washington for the purpose of examining applicants and all the line officers now in the service, from first lieutenant down. Now, sir, as regards examination of candidates for the service, no objection can be made; the law provides that on entering the U. S. Revenue Cutter Service, all applicants shall pass the necessary examination and furnish evidences of moral character; further, that officers should be examined for promotion in the different grades, and that this should be done by seniority and not wholly with reference to merit. But is it fair and impartial that the board should consist of a president and members who have themselves never passed through the ordeal of an examination? Indeed, with the exception of a few captains, I believe none have been examined in seamanship, navigation, or requested to submit evidences of good conduct.

I confess my inability to see the necessity or propriety of another examination of officers who have been passed by former boards, and especially under the late administration, unless upon the assumption that these boards were failures. Should the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury, therefore, think proper to reorganize the Revenue Cutter Service, I would suggest the formation of an outside board composed by technically qualified men or officers in the service who are able to produce the highest certificates of grades; also that this board should examine all officers, inclusive of captains, whose records and moral character may seem to require it.

As regards the economy which we believe to be the leading motive of the present administration, I would call the attention of the Department to the fact that

there are some captains and lieutenants well qualified to pilot their own vessels. By using their knowledge the Department could dispense with the employment of local pilots which cost the Government at least thirty-five hundred a year. According to the regulations of the service, these duties properly belong to the commanders of the vessels. Another measure greatly tending to promote the efficiency and reduce the expense of the service would be to retire all officers above age of sixty and place them on waiting orders, by which those physically able to perform the duties of the service would at once succeed them.

M.

HOSPITAL STEWARDS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: In a late number received of your JOURNAL I noticed an article in relation to the commutation of rations of hospital stewards while on duty at department headquarters. It seems no more than fair to allow a steward all the emoluments that a private soldier gets at the same station, his pay proper not being an equivalent for the extra knowledge he is supposed to bring into the service. In fact, taken as a class, their pay is not in proportion to the ability they are supposed to possess. A competent steward is expected to be educated, to understand pharmacy and minor surgery, to assist the surgeon in all operations, to be a good clerk, and understand the minutiae of hospital papers; to take charge of thousands of dollars' worth of valuable property, and often, in urgent cases, to act with promptitude in prescribing for, or operating upon a soldier, when the surgeon is absent or not immediately available. Such a person in civil life can command from \$75 to \$125 per month, while in the Army he gets only \$33 per month as an equivalent for his services, his loss of society and friends, and his close attention to his duties. Is there no way in which the pay and position of the steward can be improved, with justice to him and benefit to the Government?

H. S., U. S. A.

We have received a communication similar to the above, from a quartermaster sergeant, who says:

"I have been four years a non-commissioned staff officer, commissary sergeant and quartermaster sergeant, volunteer and regular, and I believe we are the worst paid class of men in the Army. Some year ago it was said Congress would raise our pay, and now I ask you if you think \$32 per month is not small pay, particularly since commissary sergeants are abolished, and the entire duty falls on the quartermaster sergeant of a regiment? At all posts where troops are, the duty is arduous and steady."

THE TRUE STORY OF THE DEVIL-FISH.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: We are astonished that you should treat the story of our devil-fish, especially when told by an officer of the Revenue Service, so cavalierly as to require it to be asserted and its truthfulness vouched for on the honor of those who participated in the exciting chase and final capture of the "sea monster." However remarkable or fabulous the story may sound, it is nevertheless true, and is no "fish yarn."

The details, as given by the correspondent of the *Picayune*, are in the main correct, and wherever they vary, the facts make the story still more extraordinary.

A careful survey showed this "famous animal" to be three feet in thickness instead of two feet, and his weight to be in excess of that given in the account six hundred pounds, making nearly a ton weight. There was one *faux pas* in the *Picayune's* report, and really that was quite ridiculous—to wit, that the aforesaid devil-fish was "on the pier, apparently asleep."

The fish in question was first seen by some officers who were fishing from the wharf. He was lazily floating along on the surface of the water near the pier, with distended mouth, apparently feeding, when it was duly reported, and instantly preparations were made for his capture.

He was easily recognized by the soldiers of the garrison and was no novelty, as several were seen here last summer and many unsuccessful attempts were made to take one.

Such wonderful and fabulous yarns were told by those who had seen them that the officers determined to gobble the next adventurer of that species which should challenge us by his presence. To this purpose harpoons and lances were fabricated in anticipation of the engagement, when the issue should come. A pull of twenty rods from the wharf brought the first boat directly up to the fish, which, either taken unawares, or disdaining our war-like preparations, did not move for us, and gave our commanding officer, Colonel Bliss, a skilful and experienced sportsman, who headed the party of officers, a splendid opportunity to plunge a harpoon directly into his back. He started with a dash for deep water, with the boat in tow, at a rapid pace. It is enough to say that watching our chances two more harpoons were successively driven through his body, causing immense streams of blood to flow, and, as each was driven home, making him perfectly wild, dragging and pitching our two boats about as though we were in a squall.

We were so jerked about and carried for about twelve miles, and were fighting him for hours, barely saving ourselves from being capsized, when his "satanic majesty" succumbed. But for the arrival of the revenue cutter *Wilderness*, which came to our rescue, we only would have been able to have told the story.

Photographs were taken of this wonderful fish, which are extant, and will be sent to some of the Northern Societies of Natural History. Now Mr. JOURNAL, allow me to say that the officers of this garrison are not anxious to be paraded "in the paper."

But for the account written by the Revenue Cutter officers, neither you nor any one else would have ever read any report of the capture of this devil fish. And the fact that a good, true fish story could be told, of importance enough for the JOURNAL to give half a col-

umn of its "inside" to what it took for a yarn, will warrant the assertion as to our modesty. This is written in self-defence. Ship Island, Mississippi, is in the Department of Louisiana, and isn't garrisoned by "Melish."

Three companies of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, commanded by Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Z. B. Bliss, major Twenty-fifth Infantry, constitute the garrison.

Colonel Bliss is a graduate of fifteen years' standing from the Military Academy, and is too popular and too widely known in the Army, to warrant the remark by the Editor of the JOURNAL, that the party was headed by "a Colonel Bliss."

If the editor will examine the Army Register he will find that the name of Bliss does not occur more frequently than the names of many prominent general officers, whom it would be not only decidedly shabby, but inexcusable to mention with such vagueness.

The readers of the JOURNAL will recognize the hero of the "business," spite of the JOURNAL's disguise of him. The Doctor says a full description of this fish is given in Chambers's Encyclopedia, under the head of Cephaloptera.

LINE OFFICERS OF THE GARRISON.

SHIP ISLAND, MISS., August 1, 1869.

[We are glad that we are able to place on record such conclusive evidence in regard to the capture of this strange marine monster. Our article was not designed to cast doubt upon the original narrative, except so far as it depended upon the accuracy of the New Orleans reporter from whom we quoted. The appearance of the indefinite article before the name of an officer so well known as Colonel Bliss is an evident misprint, which had escaped attention until now.—ED. JOURNAL.]

VICTORIA, B. C., TO SITKA, ALASKA.

THE last circular (No. 13), from the Bureau of Navigation, Hydrographic Office, Washington, consists of extracts taken from the Remark Book of Commander R. W. Meade, Jr., during a cruise in East Alaska, while in command of the U. S. steamer *Sagaine*. The circular is too long for our columns, and we must refer our naval readers to it for the hydrographic information it contains, contenting ourselves with a general synopsis of the narrative portion of its contents.

On the 14th of December, 1868, the *Sagaine* left the harbor of Victoria and ran through the Swanson and Sidney Channels, through Active Pass (called in British Columbia Plumper's Pass) into Straits of Georgia. December 15th, passed Balmac (?) Islands on port hand, and Lasquetti on starboard, into the upper part of Georgia Straits. At 12:45 passed Cape Mudge, and entered the Discovery Passage, and thence into Menzies Bay, where the steamer anchored in 6½ fathoms soft bottom. The bay is described as roomy and deep. The shoal in the centre is a sand-bank, bare at low water. There is no other danger. Wood and water may be readily procured here, and the anchorage is perfectly sheltered from all winds. December 16th, stood out of Menzies Bay and passed the Seymour Rapids, the current of which is estimated at about eight knots. At four, came to anchor in Alert Bay, Cormorant Island, in seven fathoms water; soft bottom. This bay is quite a snug anchorage, and sheltered from all winds; no water but plenty of wood to be procured. December 17th, passed through the Goletas Channel, entered Shadwell Pass, passed Safety Cove, entered Fisher's Channel and at 8:50 P. M. anchored in Bella Bella Bay, in fifteen fathoms, close to the rocks, with hardly room to swing. Fifty yards from shore there is no anchorage in less than twenty fathoms, and the place is full of reefs. The Bella Bella Indians are a squalid, forlorn-looking race of people, seemingly very poor. They had nothing for sale. The anchorage affords no facilities for water, and but few for getting wood. December 18th left Bella Bella and ran into Kynumpt Harbor, and anchored in nine fathoms water; soft bottom. Kynumpt Harbor is a very secure and fine anchorage, and sheltered from nearly all winds. The facilities for getting wood are very good, but did not see any signs of fresh water. No one lives here, the nearest settlement being Bella Bella, eight miles off. December 19th, passed through Milbank Sound into Finlayson Channel. Finlayson Straits are very deep. The scenery was the finest seen since leaving Victoria. Anchorages are scarce. Water is to be found along every mile or so. Numerous waterfalls are to be seen, and one is very large, being nearly two hundred feet high by one hundred feet wide.

At 9:30 A. M. December 20th, anchored off Fort Tongas, the (southernmost post in Alaska,) the bottom being rocky, and the depth of water fifteen fathoms close to rocks.

Fort Tongas is on an island surrounded by very ugly reefs, and the channel being extremely narrow and tortuous, is accessible only to steamers. The water is everywhere very deep. The garrison consists of one company of U. S. Infantry. There are about three hundred Indians on the island. The facilities for wooding and watering are poor, and the anchorage is very bad, dangerous in fact in any sort of blow.

At 7:50 A. M. passed Point Highfield and lay to, off and on, near Fort Wrangel, a United States Post with a garrison of one company of infantry. Anchorage off Fort Wrangel very bad and facilities for wood and water poor. In Point Highfield Harbor the anchorage is fair and facilities for both wood and water good. At eleven anchored in nine fathoms, soft bottom, in Wrangel Channel, which is very narrow and is considered the most difficult passage in these parts, as it is full of reefs. Commander Meade does not consider it a very dangerous channel, as the tide does not run strong, and if one goes through at low water the rocks can all be seen easily. A few buoys put down in the most difficult places would make this passage a good thoroughfare and enable

vessels to shorten the distance into Prince Frederick Sound from Duke of Clarence Straits, instead of going round Cape Decision. Any vessel drawing less than seventeen feet water can go through at low water, and the largest vessels can do so at high water. The last six miles of Wrangel Channel (northern end) is perfectly free from dangers of every kind, though it is quite narrow. December 22d, arrived off Kootznahoo Village. The shore here is very bold, steep-to, but there are two large reefs and some rocks to southward of village, which may be avoided by keeping the point to westward of the village close aboard, say two cables lengths. The object in coming here was to ascertain how much coal was to be procured from the coal mine opened last summer by direction of Commander Mitchell. The Indians report a large quantity as taken out. At 10 A. M. entered Peril Straits, a wide and beautiful estuary with no dangers in mid-channel. By the time the vessel reached the Second Rapids the tide was so strong that (though only one-fourth tide) the ship, with steam bottled up, hardly got through, and sheered in the eddy a good deal. The next narrow place before reaching Sitka is Olgo Straits, but there are no hidden dangers and the water is very bold. At 6 P. M. anchored at Sitka opposite the Indian village, in 9 fathoms of water. In this harbor the winds are variable from north-east to south-east and thence to south-west, clearing off. The gales blow outside with great violence from north east to south-east, and inside of the chain of islands forming the anchorage the squalls sweep down the ravines with great fury. The harbor is formed by a chain of islands, and there are three principal ship channels, viz.: West Channel, Middle Channel, and East Channel, of which the safest for sailing vessels is the East, or broad channel, the other two being narrow and somewhat tortuous. Pilots may be readily procured, the charge for men-of-war being four dollars per foot. The best landmark for making the Bay of Sitka is Mount Edgecumbe, two thousand and eight hundred feet high, which is the extinct crater of a tremendous volcano, and can be seen miles out at sea, the summit being covered with snow nearly all the year round.

Wood can be procured here in abundance, either by sending the crew ashore to cut it, or by hiring the Indians to do so. Commander Meade recommends the latter course, as it saves the wear and tear of the boats in bringing it off, and the Indians will cut a hundred cords while your men are cutting ten.

January 17th, the *Saginaw* left Sitka to take in coal at Kootznahoo Archipelago, and passed into Mitchell's Bay, the most dangerous place in the whole route, as it appears to be a broad, deep sheet of water, and it was by attempting to take a short cut from the South Point to Mine Point that the *Saginaw*, Commander Mitchell, struck last July, knocking off thirty or forty sheets of copper and injuring the vessel considerably.

The *Saginaw* lay in Mitchell's Bay until January 22d, and during that time took on board thirty tons of coal (all there was) and twenty-two cords of wood, as well as a considerable quantity of excellent water from Fresh Water Creek. The coal mine is located in Lighter Creek, and there is plenty of water for a vessel in either Lighter or Davis Creeks, though the channel is extremely narrow between Passage Island, and there is but room to swing in Davis Creek off Bryant's Point. The coal obtained has about been exhausted unless a shaft be sunk, or the rock drifted horizontally into, and the Indians are not intelligent enough to do this. For the thirty tons taken the value of two dollars per ton was paid in goods to the laborers (thirty-three in number), and fifty cents per ton to the Indian Andre, who superintended the work. The coal is not worth more than two dollars and fifty cents per ton, as it is a lignite, very resinous and inflammable, and rather dangerous to have on board ship. For the wood from one dollar and fifty cents to one dollar and eighty cents was paid per cord in Indian goods, bought at Sitka for the purpose. Six yards of calico were given for a cord of wood, and one axe for a cord and a half. A leaf of tobacco extra is paid for every ten sticks, for bringing the wood off, and each Indian, on bringing his canoe load off, receives a paper on which is marked the number of sticks he has delivered. All the wood, however, is first piled up on shore and measured, each Indian receiving a ticket for his amount.

In paying the Indians for their labor, it is well to pay them in commodities, though they will generally like to have the silver first and then exchange that afterwards for the commodities. They most esteem silver; dollars, half dollars, quarters, and dimes are all that they care for. Gold they do not understand. The best goods to pay them in for work done are blankets, coarse calico, coarse cotton, coarse articles of clothing, common leaf tobacco, looking glasses, molasses, and rice. Powder and rum they are of course eager for, but both are now regarded as contraband articles for traders to carry, and the discovery of the illicit traffic works forfeiture to the vessel. There are very few furs to be obtained at Kootznahoo, the tribe being the poorest on the coast. They brought off a few indifferent skins—martin, lynx, bear, red fox, crossed fox, mountain sheep, etc. There are myriads of ducks and geese, and the Indians sell them tolerably cheap, a quarter plug navy tobacco will buy a pair of first-rate ducks, a half plug a large goose, a quarter, a bucket of hard clams, etc. The wild ducks vary in kind very much, some being like the canvas-back, some like the teal and mallard, others again very rancid and fishy. Of dried salmon (such as it is) there is an abundance. Basket work and carved work the Indians excel in. The best Indian to employ here to superintend work is a sub-chief called Andre. He speaks a little Russian and a little Chinook. Another fellow named Jake is a great talker and a small worker, besides being troublesome. He has been to San Francisco.

On the 22d of January, the *Saginaw* steamed 22 miles to Fresh Water Bay, in New Harbor, where she lay until the 24th, and then steamed to a small bay called by the traders, William Henry Bay, where she anchored for the night in 12½ fathoms water, soft bottom. Left

William Henry Bay on the 25th, and steamed for Sitka, where she arrived on the 31st, stopping en route for five days at a small island named from its shape Pyramid Island, where is a harbor which has long been the anchorage of the steamers of the Hudson Bay Company. From Sitka the *Saginaw* made an excursion to the Kekon country, and back to Fort Wrangel, via Auke, Takon, and Kekon country, leaving Fort Wrangel on the 26th of March, 1869, for San Francisco, via Fort Tongas and Victoria, arriving at San Francisco on the night of April 11th.

BANQUET TO PRINCE ARTHUR.

QUEEN Victoria is bringing forward another of her royal sons to share the homage hitherto monopolized by the eldest. The Prince of Wales is heir to the throne, the Duke of Edinburgh is in training for the command of the Navy, and now young Prince Arthur is entering upon the career of a soldier with a view to his ultimately succeeding his relative, the Duke of Cambridge, at the Horse Guards. The Prince has arrived in the country, for the purpose of joining a regiment in Canada, to which he is assigned. Previous to his departure he was entertained at a banquet, of which the *Army and Navy Gazette* has the following account:

Prince Arthur, lieutenant Royal Horse Artillery, while out on Woolwich Common recently with the B Battery, 4th Brigade, of the British army, to which he is attached, met with an accident. It appears that his Royal Highness has a splendid horse, which is known to be rather difficult to control, and while standing at ease the animal became restive and made a sudden plunge, and took the Prince so unawares that he was jerked completely out of the saddle to the ground, fortunately receiving no injury whatever, and was on his feet again in a moment. The horse scampered across the common in the direction of the stables, where it pulled up of its own accord, and was soon after led back to its Royal master, who remounted and remained in the saddle for the remainder of the time he was on duty.

A grand review and farewell banquet took place at Woolwich on Saturday evening, on the occasion of his Royal Highness Prince Arthur leaving the garrison for the purpose of proceeding to Canada. Prince Arthur took part with the troops, and went past with his battery several times. The field day commenced with the Duke and commanding officers of the garrison proceeding with the troops and taking up a strong position on Shooter's hill, to repel the attack of a force supposed to be advancing up the common. Hostilities commenced by the Royal Artillery advancing and opening a heavy fire upon the enemy, covered by skirmishers who also kept up a well-sustained fire until forced to retire. Line firing then commenced, the fusillade being well kept up, the advancing in echelon being in splendid order. After beating the enemy, the troops formed on their original alignment for a general salute, the Duke of Cambridge calling the officers out, and expressing the pleasure it had afforded him to witness the steady and soldierly manner in which the details of the review had been carried out. The review lasted from five to seven o'clock. The Commander-in-Chief then proceeded to the Repository and witnessed the manning of the heavy guns posted behind earthworks. The Duke then rode down to No. 1 Staff-officers' quarters, and spent half an hour in conversation with Prince Arthur in his apartments.

At eight o'clock Prince Arthur was entertained at a farewell banquet in the Royal Artillery mess-room, which was handsomely decorated and hung round with paintings. There was a splendid display of costly plate on the tables, the centre-piece being valued at £8,000. On the front table were placed several pieces of plate given as presents by Prince Arthur on the occasion of his leaving the garrison. The Royal Artillery band was stationed in the rear of the banqueting-room, and played during dinner and at intervals between the toasts, which were only two in number. After dinner the Duke proposed "The Health of her Majesty," which was most loyally responded to, all the assembly standing, and the band playing the National Anthem. The Duke of Cambridge then said he had to ask their undivided attention whilst he proposed the toast of the evening: "The health of their distinguished guest, Prince Arthur," whom they had met that evening specially to honor. It was a toast he knew they would receive with the utmost enthusiasm. The pleasure they felt at entertaining his gallant young friend, gunner Prince Arthur, was associated, in some degree, with a feeling of regret at the consciousness that they were about to part with him for a short time. It was felt that it would be to the advantage of the Prince that he should gain experience in every branch of the service, so as to obtain a thorough insight into all the requirements of the army. Having passed with credit through the Royal Military Academy, served in the Engineers at Chatham, and with the Royal Artillery at Woolwich, the Prince was now about to proceed to Canada to join the Rifle Brigade. He (the Duke) had every confidence that the effect of the course of instruction he was going through would be that the Prince would become one of the brightest ornaments of the profession of arms. He expressed an earnest hope, in which he was sure all present joined, that the Prince's voyage to and stay in Canada would be pleasant, and that he would return safely to England and enjoy many long years of health and happiness. "The health of Prince Arthur" was drunk amid the most enthusiastic plaudits. His Royal Highness Prince Arthur said: I beg to tender you my most sincere and hearty thanks for the very kind and warm manner in which you have drunk my health. The commendation and good will of such distinguished officers as those now present I do not esteem lightly, and regard such a reception as one of the highest honors that could fall to the lot of any soldier. It has been the greatest pleasure of my life to be associated with the Royal Artillery at Woolwich, and I trust to

continue worthy of the good feeling which you have evinced toward me this evening. It is now seven years since I commenced studying for the army. From the time I was a very young boy it was my earliest and earnest wish, my highest ambition, to become a Woolwich cadet. The hope has been fulfilled, and I have had the honor and pleasure of serving in both Ordnance Corps, the Royal Engineers and Royal Artillery, and I am now bound to Canada to join another corps. My stay at this garrison will ever be associated in my mind with the most agreeable and pleasing reminiscences. Whenever, in future years, I may look back to the short time I spent in Woolwich, it will be always with associations of the kindness and attention I have experienced there. There are some present with whom I have been more intimately associated in my military career, and to them I tender my warmest thanks and acknowledgments. In taking my leave of this garrison, for the purpose of proceeding to one of the English colonies, it is with a sincere hope that I may soon return. The banquet concluded at half-past ten. Amongst the other presents given by Prince Arthur, are a diamond ring to each of the officers of the Prince's battery; and the non-commissioned—a gold pencil-case and gold pen to Battery Quartermaster Sergeant King, a time-piece to Battery Sergeant-Major Spinks, and silver watches to sub-division Sergeants Hewitt and Young. To Sergeant-Major Morris of the Royal Artillery mess, his Royal Highness has presented a handsome black marble time-piece.

SPADE DRILL.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* reports that, "notwithstanding the frequency with which the regular field days have been held during the last month at Aldershot, the subject of 'spade drill' has received a considerable share of attention. Parties varying from two to five companies strong have been repeatedly exercised under the superintendence of Colonel Laffan and the engineer officers on the station. The parades for the purpose have been usually under the command of Major-General Lysons, C.B. The Royal Engineer Train has in each case bought and distributed the necessary tools. It has been ascertained that one wing of an ordinary infantry battalion can throw up cover sufficient for the whole regiment in an hour and a quarter in easy soil, each file of two men digging a six foot length of a trench about two-and-a-half deep and five wide, and throwing the earth to the front to form a low parapet. Of course such a work can be easily run over by man or horse; but there can be no doubt that the fire of the breech-loader would prevent its being directly approached by infantry or cavalry, as long as the defenders were properly supplied with ammunition. The working parties have, it is stated, been actually able in some cases to gain rough cover for themselves in twenty minutes; but it must be remembered that the ground at Aldershot is of an especially favorable character for diggers."

The *Globe* comments on the above practice in the following words: "Many argue that all this hue-and-cry about cover and field earthworks is mere gossip—a mare's nest. Battles, they say, will still be decided by the shock of infantry, and the combatants must sooner or later be brought face to face. Undoubtedly. But the very fact of providing troops for a final effort will necessitate their approach being covered by obstacles of some description. Infantry are now armed with the deadly breech-loader, and a regiment can pour forth a very hail of bullets, exposed to which, at close quarters, nothing living could long exist. Two parties firing into one another at this rate would simply be a repetition of the famous battle between the Kilkenny cats. The charge at Balaklava was a deed of heroism, *mais ce n'était pas la guerre*. And although it is no doubt a spirited and manly thing to meet your enemy foot to foot and breast to breast, it is equally effective and much more safe to shoot him from behind a wall! Looking therefore to the necessities of future warfare, we arrive at the conclusion that soldiers will instinctively seek cover from which they must be dislodged; and to enable artillery to do this effectively they must be provided with the nature of projectile most suitable for such duties. All artillerymen agree that for the attack in the field and destruction of such posts as fortified villages, woods, earth entrenchments, abatis, blockhouses, etc., a howitzer firing common shell is absolutely necessary. How is it, then, we may ask, that the Special Committee on Field Artillery Equipment for India have not included the trial of a howitzer in their programme? Why are our field artillery in this country unprovided with such an arm?"

THERE have been several rumors of army reductions in France, but the *Moniteur de l'Armée* disposes of the report that 50,000 men were about to be struck off the rolls. It says: "In order to re-establish the correctness of the facts, it is necessary to state that this year, as is always the case at the same period, the six months' furlough men are sent to their homes immediately after the general inspection. From the 15th of September to the 1st of October, the soldiers of the class of 1863, present under the flag, will be dismissed by anticipation, which is done every year to the category which has served the longest. That of 1863 was incorporated on the 1st of October 1864; it will, therefore, count five years' actual service at the same date in 1869; the provisions of the new law, which only require five years under arms, will be applied to it. As is seen nothing in these measures is out of the ordinary course. The sending home of the class of 1863 diminishes the effective by 16,000; as to the six months' leave men, they will reduce the regiments to the winter strength until the 1st of April, when the corps will again have their normal numbers, and resume the labors necessary to their instruction."

LIEUTENANT A. E. Woodson has been detailed as acting commissary subsistence at Whetstone Creek, Sioux Indian District, D. T., for the purpose of receiving and issuing supplies to Indians.

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COURTS-MARTIAL.

THERE is a certain famous, or perhaps we should say, infamous definition of courts-martial as "tribunals organized to convict." Of course, there is more point than truth in this epigram; but the very nature of a military trial, its summary procedures, and its frequent need of dispatch in arriving at results, give an impression, sometimes true, but oftener false, that it does not allow the accused as much facility for defending himself as he has in a civil tribunal. We have been interested, therefore, in reading some extracts, in an English contemporary, from the evidence lately delivered before the Courts-martial Commission by six non-commissioned officers and three privates examined for that purpose. Here are fair examples of the questions and answers:

Do you believe that a soldier feels, when he is brought up before a court-martial, that he has every justice done to him as regards any defence which he may have to make?—Yes, I think he does. Do you think that that is a general feeling amongst the soldiers?—Yes, I should say so. In your experience do you think that a private soldier always has an opportunity afforded to him of making his defence?—Yes, always. Do you ever recollect a case where the opinion of the men was that a man who was innocent had been found guilty?—No, never to my recollection.

It may be suggested that this testimony was not free and impartial; but it appears that the names of the witnesses were not recorded, and they themselves were chosen at random. One of the privates had been twice tried and convicted by court-martial—once for disobedience of orders and once for desertion. His testimony went as follows:

Had you any complaint to make of the Court not having administered justice fairly to you?—Not the slightest. I had no objection whatever to make. I was guilty of both charges, and I was found guilty. Have you ever seen a man found guilty whom you knew to be innocent?—I never have. Do you believe that the soldiers think that they have a fair trial when they are brought before a court-martial?—I think they do.

But there was one very noteworthy exception to all this evidence. Four of the six witnesses testified that the regimental courts-martial were not apt to be as fair as higher ones. One of them said "the men consider that they get a fairer trial in a district, or garrison, or general court-martial than they do on a regimental court-martial. That is the general feeling, I think. I have heard them say that if a man is put back for a regimental court-martial, he is a doomed man." A bombardier said, "I have heard mention that injustice could be done by a regimental court-martial."

How then is this special injustice possible? Because, according to the testimony, the commanding officer may exercise an influence over a regimental court-martial, it being composed of his own officers, which he could not over a mixed court. To a direct question put to the bombardier if this was what he meant, he replied "yes." Captain HARRIS even testified, though not without drawbacks to the evidence, that "cases have occurred in which the members of a regimental court-martial have had odium cast upon them or punishment inflicted by the commanding officer for not coming to a finding in accordance with his views."

At all events, the upshot of the matter was that the Commissioners recommended, in their report, that "a regimental court should only be had recourse to when a district court cannot conveniently be assembled"—though a pointed addendum was made that "with a view to reducing the number of regimental courts-martial, enlarged powers be

given to commanding officers." The view of the Commission is that it is desirable to avoid having the same officer who directs the trial pronounce upon the validity of its proceedings.

In our service, the same points have been frequently discussed, *pro* and *con*, especially through the columns of the JOURNAL; without going back to apply these later investigations to our own, we have at least been glad to present the pith of the matter to our readers.

NOTWITHSTANDING the success which has attended the prosecution of the war waged against the Apaches by our troops in Arizona, the inhabitants of that territory are far from satisfied with the protection they receive. The *Weekly Arizonian*, published at Tucson, presents a record of the outrages committed by the Indians during the eighteen months from January, 1868, to July of this year. During this time, it declares, within a radius of 200 miles from Tucson, 45 men were killed, 17 wounded, one man and one woman carried into captivity. Over 600 mules were captured during the same time, and nearly 1,000 head of cattle run off; the mail was seven times attacked, being five times destroyed, and other outrages were committed in the way of malicious destruction of property that could not be carried off. "Notwithstanding all that has been reported concerning the Apache Indian, since the spring of '68," exclaims the *Arizonian*, "his numerous robberies of mails and trains; the several attacks made by him upon settlers, involving the destruction of property and loss of stock; the many scenes in which his brutal nature sought satiety in the blood of the pioneer, and his gradually increasing hostility from time to time—we are, to-day, to a greater extent the victim of his ravages than at any former time. The people and press of Arizona have repeatedly entreated—begged—for assistance; represented the thrilling condition of affairs here, in which homes have been desolated and families massacred by the Indian—but to no purpose. Nothing has been done which can lead us to hope for any important change. True, there are reports of troops being sent to Arizona—two or three companies. The department commander must, indeed, have taken a very contracted view of Indian affairs in Arizona if he supposed that a couple hundred men can work any important change when, perhaps, an equal number of these at present in the territory will have been discharged by the time that the promised reinforcements arrive."

This is all very natural, but so far as it reflects upon our military officers is wholly unjust. They have as little to do with determining the size of the Army as the editor of the *Arizonian*, and can do nothing but make the best possible use of the troops placed under their command. The report of General DEVIN, which we recently published, shows what efficient use has been made of the small force in Arizona. If the people of that territory want protection let them apply to Congress through their delegate in Washington, and cease to call upon our military commanders for protection—they are not in a position to give it.

THE Gettysburg gathering has been held, and seems, from the cheerful accounts that reach us, to have mainly illustrated the historic fact that the town has a very good hotel. This fact is one which may or may not have justified the gathering, but which, without it, clearly could not have been connected with the history of the war. And, at all events, this discovery seems, from the hospitality enjoyed, and the "good time generally," to have compensated all the guests for their attendance. A large engraving of the hotel covered the better part of the circulars inviting attendance, and secured to the guests an unquestionable identification. So far as we have been able to learn, the affair was an enjoyable picnic in a very charming spot, made forever illustrious by old associations. Several of our distinguished Army officers improved the occasion to visit a field made dear to their memories by the great struggle in which they took part. As to the "historic value" of the affair, probably the less said about that the better. As no great pretensions are yet made on that score, we have none at present to examine or criticise. The officers

visiting the field of battle were accompanied by a short-hand reporter, who gathered many interesting incidents of the conflict as they dropped from their lips. On Tuesday about thirty officers were reported present, of whom the majority were below the rank of Colonel. "The telegraph reports the arrival on the following day, Wednesday, of Generals H. J. HUNT, WEBB, CHAMBERLAIN, FOWLER, GATES and others. Generals SLOCUM, (Governor) GEARY, GREENE, BARNUM, SELFIDGE, KANE, FOWLER, SHALEH, MEREDITH, VAN AMSBURG, KANA, STEINWHER, FLANDERS, MCFARLAND, FREAUFF and ASUMSTER," were also reported present. Several disputed positions, we are told, were settled, it being conceded by one party to the other that a misapprehension had existed. The adjustment of the question was preceded by narratives of circumstances happening at the points in controversy.

But one Confederate officer is reported present, a colonel on the staff of General PICKETT. In the face of the published assurances that General LEE would like to be present, a letter is published from him, in which he says: "My engagements will not permit me to be present. I believe, if there, I could not add anything material to the information existing on the subject. I think it wiser, moreover, not to keep open the sores of war, but to follow the examples of those nations who endeavored to obliterate the marks of civil strife, to commit to oblivion the feelings it engendered."

In the same spirit, FITZHUGH LEE writes: "It will not be in my power to be present at the time indicated, viz.: last week in August. My division of cavalry reached Gettysburg on the afternoon of the 2d July, 1863; was placed upon the left of our army, together with General WADE HAMPTON's division, the whole being under the command of General J. E. B. STUART, General LEE's Chief of Cavalry at that time; fought during the 3d with the cavalry upon the right flank of the Federal Army. STUART, HAMPTON and I had been absent from the army with our cavalry from the time it left Virginia until the above time. Any information that I may possess on the subject-matter of your communication will be cheerfully rendered. I rather think, though, and I write it in all kindness, sir, that if the nation is to continue as a whole, it is better to forget and to forgive rather than perpetuate in granite proofs of its civil wars."

General LONGSTREET writes simply expressing his regret at not being able to be present, without adding any criticism on the purpose of the gathering.

MR. E. J. REED, the Chief Constructor of the British Navy, is certainly a fortunate man. He gained his position in the first place by severe and continued criticisms upon his predecessor, and once in the office, so entrenched himself, that when there was talk of his resigning because the Admiralty had decided against some of his recommendations, the venerable Lords backed down immediately, and MR. REED remained, to be crowned with new laurels. He was made a "C. B.," and that means a good deal to an Englishman; and he had a free course. Then his salary, which had been £1,000 a year, was increased to £1,200, and now we get news that it has been raised £500 more. Verily, MR. REED is not one of those engineering prophets who have to go abroad for honor. He undoubtedly deserves well of his government, for he is an energetic and clear-headed officer, but we have always failed to see just what some of our English friends have proudly seen—that MR. REED is a very great and very original constructor.

We see that the overland telegraph sends official confirmation of our semi-official intelligence that the purpose of Major-General THOMAS in visiting Alaska is to abolish the departmental command there, and reduce the military force in the territory to two posts of a company each. As for the interior of Alaska, in spite of the accounts of books and pretended explorers, we know absolutely nothing about it, beyond the fact of the intense hostility of the Indians to the white men. The whole office our troops can perform in that Arctic region, experience has abundantly proved, is to protect the fisheries on the coast, and for this purpose the two companies are all-sufficient.

MANY of the English papers are discussing some recent murders committed by soldiers in their army, and the *Times* advances the theory that their frequency is due to the fact, that the soldier has always at hand a murderous weapon with which he is familiar. "He would not," says that paper, "under precisely the same provocation, use a knife, and if he were to trust to his own hands, or to any blunt instrument that happened to lie in his way, the chances are that his victim would escape. The danger of the rifle is that it is at once so simple and so fatal in its operation—a touch of the trigger may mean certain death." The obvious precaution it thinks, is that a soldier should have ammunition about him only when for military purposes he requires to use it. Whereupon another paper says, it is easy for him to procure an extra cartridge, and the guns themselves should, except when in actual use, be put under lock and key. Even these precautions, we should say, would hardly guard against murders with malice aforethought.

We observe with much gratification that a suggestion we made three or four years ago, and have since repeatedly urged, giving many statistics to show its value, is now taken up with zeal by some of the daily press—we mean the project of "an American Wimbledon." We need not again recapitulate in our columns the individual and national benefits that would spring from such an annual target-match; but we none the less heartily commend to the press of the country their presentation, because, after all, in an undertaking which must rest wholly on popular favor, we shall have to rely mainly upon the support of patriotic and public-spirited lay journals.

A CANADA correspondent of an English paper declares that, whatever may be the cry for retrenchment in colonial expenses, the home government must help the Dominion with more troops. "Imperial troops can alone restore that security which is essential to the progress of the colony, and if the colony is willing to pay for them, why should not troops be sent to us, as they are to every other part of the British dominions?" That is a question, apparently, somewhat difficult to answer. It has often been urged, however, that the premise should not be true—that imperial troops should not be necessary to "restore security" to Canada.

NONE of the European nations can, in case of war, make use of their captures in the way of small arms, on account of the difference in the ammunition used in the various arms they have adopted. The Russians have Berdan; the Swiss, Peabody; the French, Chassepot; Prussians, Dreyser; Austrians, Werndl; British, Snider and Martini-Henry.

GENERAL Sir William Codrington, C.C.B., has been deputed to attend the September reviews of the Prussian Army in Pomerania and Eastern Prussia, as the representative of the British military service. Other English officers will also be present. The choice of General Codrington is criticised on the ground that he is near sighted and is no German scholar. A Berlin official journal announces that after the termination of these September manoeuvres, the soldiers of the North German Army who have entered into active service in the autumn of 1866, will be dismissed as usual to the reserve. Besides this, fifteen to twenty men per company of the class of 1867 are to obtain unlimited leave of absence. This indulgence is to be shown more particularly to such of the military as have distinguished themselves by good conduct and dexterity in the exercise, so that when dismissed they will have remained no longer than twenty-one or twenty-two months in actual service. As the new recruits for the infantry have not to present themselves before the middle of December next, only those of 1866 and a part of those of 1867 will be really under arms from the middle of September to the middle of December, which is regarded as a convincing proof that in Berlin no one believes in the possibility of a disturbance of the peace of Europe. As the English officers who expect to visit Prussia in September are likely to be interested in visiting the scene of the last conflict in which its army was engaged, the *Army and Navy Gazette* presents its readers with an itinerary of the routes to the principal points of interest in Bohemia, in connection with the Prussian-Austrian war. The whole route can be gone over in a week, starting from Dresden. First

day, by rail, to Reichenberg. Second day, twenty miles by two-horse carriage to Liebenau, and thence to Turnau. Third day, by carriage five miles to Podell, where the passage of the Iser was stubbornly contested; then five miles further to Munchengrätz, and then fifteen miles to Gitschin, where the defensive position of the Austrian right wing may be studied. The fourth day should be devoted to a further study of the position of the Austrian left, returning to Gitschin in season to drive to the railroad at Falkinsdorf, and take the train to Josephstadt and visit from there the pass issuing from Nachod where the Crown Prince debouched into the open country. The fifth and sixth can be spent on the field of Koniggrätz. The excellent German maps and plans will serve as guides. We reproduce these notes as they may be of service to some of our readers visiting Europe.

MR. Vincent Colyer, one of the Special Commissioners to the Indians appointed by the President, and who is now on his way to Alaska, writes from San Francisco, August 21st, that if Governor Mitchell's unwise proclamation declaring the Navajoes outlaws shall be enforced, it will probably break up the agency and school at Fort Defiance, as there are no United States troops nearer than Fort Wingate, forty-five miles distant. The war with the Hupas-Apaches, Mr. Colyer declares, was commenced by a white man named Muller, who killed Wambayuba, their chief, in 1866. They were at peace before this. The war with the Apache Mojaves was reopened in 1868 by some teamsters under Chenworth, a freighter, who killed a dozen or more of the head chiefs at La Paz, where they were invited to sign a treaty of peace.

AN officer of engineers, on the staff of General Moltke, chief of staff of the Prussian army, Captain Von Scheliha, is now on a professional visit to this country. Captain Von Scheliha was at the South during the war of the Rebellion, serving there as Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Engineer of the Confederate Department of the Gulf of Mexico. At the close of the war he returned to Europe, where he has published a valuable treatise in English on Coast Defence; based upon the experiences of our war. In this treatise Von Scheliha lays down the proposition that exposed masonry is not capable of withstanding the effect of modern artillery, and that earth, especially sand-works, properly constructed, are a better protection against modern artillery than permanent fortifications built on the old plan. He also holds that guns mounted *en barbette*, even when protected by properly built traverses, may be silenced by a concentrated fire from ships; that no fort now built can keep out a large fleet, unless the channel is obstructed, and that a merely partial obstruction is not sufficient; but that with properly constructed obstructions no fleet can force a passage if thus kept under the fire of heavy batteries. Several chapters of the work are devoted to the subject of obstructions, including dams, sunken vessels, rocks, piles, *chevaux-de-frise*, sawyers, booms and chains, rafts, rope obstructions, torpedoes, and obstructions formed by a combination of rafts, ropes and torpedoes. Von Scheliha's book is a valuable compilation of facts gathered from the experiences of our war, arranged with great skill and judgment, and illustrated with explanatory diagrams.

THERE is an active canvassing for the position of Commandant of the Marine Corps which is made vacant by the retirement of General Zeilin. The efficiency and usefulness of the Marine Corps will depend very much upon the selection made to fill this position and a careful selection will be made we doubt not. There is some disposition to urge the appointment of an Army officer to the vacancy, but the Marine Corps ought surely to furnish an officer equal to the position. At the close of the war with Mexico an effort was made to secure the appointment of an Army veteran, General James Shields, to the command of the Marine Corps, but the effort was not a success.

A CORRESPONDENT at Angel Island, California, writes to correct an error which appeared in the article on our Troops west of the Mississippi, which appeared in our 7th of August number. The paragraph referring to the officers at Angel Island, should have read Brevet Major-General John H. King, colonel Ninth Infantry, instead of "Brevet Colonel Taylor," replaced by General O. B. Willcox, etc.

PRESIDENT Grant visited Concord, N. H., Aug. 25th, en route to the White Mountains. On the 26th he was at Newport, R. I., where he attended a reunion of the Grand Army of the Republic near that city, and was entertained at a Rhode Island Clam Bake.

WE regret to learn that Brevet Major-General Delafield, of the Corps of Engineers, is lying dangerously ill at his residence in Washington.

THE SWISS RIFLE MEETING AT ZUG.

(From the Volunteer Gazette.)

THIS great bi-annual meeting was brought to a most successful termination on Thursday, the 23d inst., by a general presentation of prizes. Although the total money value of the prizes reached the very formidable sum of 300,000f. (£12,000), still the prizes were so numerous that the chances against "making it pay" were very great. This, however, did not deter a few of our countrymen from trying their luck. There were four series of competitions, each differing in their details very considerably. At the first series, distance 320 yards, standing, the shooting was with a breech-loader, at a 6-foot square target, having a centre 2 inches long and 6 broad, in the middle of which was a 10-inch circular bull. All hit in the centre counted as bull's-eyes, and in the circular bull as cartons. Sixteen bulls counted as a prize of 10f., (of which five formed a hand some medal), twenty-four more counted a second prize of similar value, while sixty more, or 100 in all, counted a cup, of money value 100f. The other series were somewhat similar, with fancy rifles, (hair triggers being allowed), and one was devoted to rapid firing. It was at the final series where the English Volunteers shot, and here most of them got prizes.

There were 124 targets incessantly engaged the whole day for eleven days, and the number of competitors exceeded 3,300. A scratch match was got up between five of the Swiss cracks, and the same number of the English, ten shots at 320 yards, standing, and ten at 500 yards, any position. At 320 yards the Swiss led very considerably, while at 500 yards (where the Swiss fired standing) the majority was considerably reduced, the Swiss ultimately winning by 18 points. It should, however, be remembered that while the English team were shooting in utter ignorance of each other's powers, and with the Swiss national arm (the Peabody breech-loader), the Swiss team comprised five leading shots in Switzerland, each shooting with a weapon perfectly familiar to himself, which familiarity can only be acquired by observation and practice.

LOG-ROLLING AT WASHINGTON.

Mr. Parton tells the following story in an article on log-rolling at Washington in the September number of the *Atlantic Monthly*:

One afternoon in February last, while the House Committee of the Whole was working its slow and toilsome way down, item after item, through the Army Appropriation Bill, under the leadership of the alert and vigorous Mr. Blaine, now the Speaker of the House, a clause of the bill was about to pass without debate, when Mr. Fernando Wood, of New York, rose and offered the following curious amendment: "But no part of the sum [appropriated] shall be paid to Alexander Dunbar for his alleged discovery of the mode of treatment of horses' feet." There had been no mention of the said Dunbar in the clause, nor of his mode of treating horses' feet, nor of any other system of treatment; and the very name of the man was evidently unknown to the House. Mr. Wood proceeded to explain that the Secretary of War, General Schofield, had made a contract (authorized by act of Congress) with Alexander Dunbar, by which the latter was to receive twenty-five thousand dollars for imparting his system of horse-shoeing and hoof-treatment to the veterinary surgeons and cavalry blacksmiths of the army. "And I am advised," continued the member for New York, "by those who are judges of that subject, that the man is totally ignorant, that he knows nothing about the diseases of horses' feet, and that he rather perpetrates injury upon the poor animals than produces any benefit to them."

Fernando Wood, in his air and demeanor, is one of the most dignified and impressive members of the House. He attends carefully to his dress; and, as to his "deportment," Mr. Turveydrop would contemplate him with approval. For such a personage to rise in his place, and in a measured, serene manner, discourse thus upon a subject of which no man on the floor knew anything whatever, could not fail to produce some effect. Mr. Blaine could only say, that he had never heard the name of Alexander Dunbar before; but that he thought the amendment cast a severe reflection upon the Secretary of War. Mr. Wood insisting, the amendment was finally amended so as to make the exclusion apply to the whole Appropriation Bill, and thus cut off the unknown Dunbar entirely; and in this form, I believe, it passed the Committee of the Whole, and was prepared for submission to the House; at least, Mr. Wood agreed to withdraw his amendment in order to amend it in the way described.

It did so happen that there was a person sitting in a commodious corner of the reporters' gallery, who, though a stranger to Mr. Dunbar, and singularly ignorant of horses, yet knew all about the Dunbar system and its discoverer. That person, strange to relate, was myself; and, if it had not been a little out of order, I should have shouted a few words of explanation over the vast expanse below. Rising superior to this temptation, and thus avoiding the attention of the sergeant-at-arms, I constituted myself a Dunbar lobby, and imparted to as many members as possible some of the facts which I am now about to communicate to the reader. Some years since, the mysterious Alexander Dunbar, an honest, observant farmer and contractor, of Canada, was driving a lame horse on a hilly road. He noticed that the horse was lamest when going down hill, but not lame at all going up hill. Having observed this peculiarity for several miles, he began to speculate upon the cause; and, by carefully examining the action of the horse's feet, he discovered it. The blacksmith had pared the hoof on the wrong principle—cutting it close where it ought to have been left thick, and leaving it unpared where nature constantly produces a redundancy. He tried his hand at remedying the mistake. He cut boldly at the parts that were in excess, and the lameness was cured! A few judicious cuts with a sharp knife, and a shoe adapted to the natural growth of the hoof—this is all there is of the Dunbar system, which

was elaborated by the mystical Alexander after some years of observation and experiment, suggested by this incident. He found that many cases of lameness of years' standing could be cured radically and almost instantly by simply paring the hoof aright and altering the shoe.

We have in New York an enthusiast on the structure of the horse—Mr. Robert Bonner, whose stable contains six of the fastest trotting-horses in the world. He was led to study the anatomy of the horse by endeavoring to get at the reason why some horses can trot in 220 farther than an ordinary nag can in five minutes. He was curious to know just where the trotting talent lies; and this led to other inquiries. Hearing by chance of Mr. Dunbar's discovery, he investigated it most thoroughly, and came to the conclusion that the Dunbar system was founded in the eternal nature of things. I suppose that, during the last three years, Mr. Bonner has, with his own hands, pared the hoofs of fifty horses on the Dunbar plan, and thereby cured a dozen cases of lameness supposed to be incurable. In his great desire to test the discovery, he has travelled a hundred miles sometimes for the sole purpose of having a lame horse shod in the Dunbar style, very frequently paring the hoofs himself. Recently the discoverer has been among us, and his system, after having been adopted in several of the largest stables in the United States, was introduced into the Army. But, as usual, his success was damage to other men; particularly to the proprietors of a patent horse-shoe, which Mr. Dunbar was compelled to say was *not* made in accordance with the eternal nature of things. Hence, a patent-horse-shoe lobby! Hence, Mr. Fernando Wood's strange amendment! Mr. Dunbar's friends, however, rallied in time to enlighten the House, and no harm was done; but the occurrence shows how a member of Congress may be misled, unless he makes it a principle and a point of honor never to act upon an *ex parte* statement.

FOREIGN MILITARY ITEMS.

MARSHAL Canrobert, commander of the First Corps d'Armee, has just presented a flag to that rather amphibious body of Frenchmen known as sappers-pompier, which being interpreted, means firemen. The Paris firemen, unlike our own, have a strong military tinge, and the active and helmeted component parts are not only instructed in gymnastics but manœuvre like infantry.

The system in the English Army of imposing fines for drunkenness has met with success. Drunkenness among the troops at Chatham is decidedly on the decrease. Taking one of the depot battalions composed of several hundred men as an example, it has been ascertained that the fines imposed for drunkenness during one month amounted to only a few shillings, while in another battalion the total of the fines for the same period was under a sovereign; and in the Corps of Royal Engineers, which is very strong in numbers, the amount of fines was only a very little more. The new system is not only in force in the whole of the regiments serving at home, but also in those abroad.

A RUSSIAN Prince has written a biography of his late ruler the Czar Nicholas, in which he relates a curious and touching anecdote. The Emperor ordered a review, and, in spite of the entreaties of his doctor, insisted on riding forth in the cold. Even when he was in the court-yard of his Palace, Dr. Maudt renewed his supplications, begged his Majesty at least to throw a cloak over him. The Czar remained deaf to every warning. "Sire, you are ill; it will be your death," and at last "Sire, it is suicide you are about to commit." At this expostulation Nicholas turned sharply, and asked his physician by what authority he ventured to scrutinize his thoughts. He held his review, got a chill, and expired after a short illness.

The committee appointed to consider the changes necessary in the drill and tactics of the British Infantry in consequence of the introduction of breech-loading arms, has nearly finished its labors, and the report may be expected to be published shortly. The principal changes recommended will be that captains should always be posted in rear of the centres of the companies, and that the subaltern officers should guide the movements of the companies. Deployments and formations are to be made independently to either flank, without regard to whether the right or left may be in front. The rear rank is to be able to act as a front rank, so as to avoid all counter marching, and a wider interval is to be allowed between the ranks. The committee lay great value on the use of the spade, and a special entrenching drill is to be proposed in their report. The drill is founded on one lately inaugurated at the Royal Engineer establishment at Chatham.

A VERY interesting competition recently took place in England between fourteen picked men using long Enfield rifles, and three men using the Soper direct-action breech-loader. The targets were similar to those used for file firing, but only half the usual size. Distance, 200 yards; time, three minutes. Each party to fire as rapidly as they please. The scores were as follows: Enfield rifles: 1st squad of five men, 84 points; 2d squad of five men, 94 points; 3d squad of five men, 94 points; total 272. Soper's breech-loader: Sergeant Soper, 140; Private Warrick, 138; Sergeant Gostage, 110; total, 388. Majority in favor of breech-loader, 116 points. It will thus be seen that two men with the breech loader scored six points more than the fifteen men with the Enfield, one having fired eighteen shots the first minute twenty-one the second, and seventeen the third, making a total of fifty-six shots in the three minutes, and the other having scored five bull's eyes before a single shot was got off by the squad opposed to him.

In 1866, says the *London Globe*, eight cast-iron 24-pounder and 32-pounder smooth-bore guns were converted by Major Palliser into 56-pounder and 64-pounder rifled guns, with a view of ascertaining whether our large stock of cast-iron guns could be advantageously converted into rifled cannon. Of these eight experimental

guns one was tested for endurance, by firing continuously, with shot of 64 lb. weight, until it had completed 2,285 rounds, of which 2,170 were with 8 lb. charge, 88 with 14 lb., two with 12 lb., one with 10 lb., and 24 with 16 lb. and 86 lb. shot. The power of endurance of the converted gun was thus thoroughly proven. Six of the remaining guns were issued for service to home and foreign stations in order that the Royal Artillery might have an opportunity of practising with them. The preliminary reports from these stations have now arrived. The 64-pounder issued to Devonport has fired over 300 rounds, the gun is reported to be perfectly serviceable, and no complaints have been made of any difficulty in working. The Sheerness 56-pounder gun has fired 200 rounds, and the practice is reported as excessively accurate. The report from Gibraltar speaks in high terms of the accuracy of the 56-pounder issued to that station. The gun has fired 400 rounds, and is perfectly serviceable. The 56-pounder issued to Malta has fired 256 rounds. At Dover a 64-pounder has fired over 180 rounds, with remarkable accuracy. The gun is spoken of as being, for handiness and fitness for rough work and exposure, in every way equal to the old 32-pounder. The 64-pounder on board the *Excellent* has fired over 480 rounds with great accuracy, the working of the gun, carriage, etc., being in every way satisfactory. These reports are of much interest, proving, as they do, that the converted 64-pounder gun is fully equal to the more expensive wrought-iron gun of the same calibre.

IN the fourth report of the committee appointed to inquire into the effects on the health of the men caused by the present system of carrying the accoutrements, ammunition, and kit of the infantry soldier of the British Army, it was stated that some twenty corps had worn for periods ranging from two to four months the new valise equipment, and that, with the exception of the depot of the Ninety-second Highlanders, all had reported in its favor. Ten regiments are to be supplied every year with this new pattern equipment, which, it appears, has been exhibited at Berlin, and is much approved of by the Prussian military authorities. "No doubt," says the *Army and Navy Gazette*, "the change will add greatly to the comfort and efficiency of our infantry, but still the question as to which is the best way of carrying what a soldier cannot do without will always be very much a matter of opinion. We talk a great deal of the care taken of French troops, but a French soldier on a campaign, is laden more than any other man that walks the earth. He carries, besides his knapsack and ammunition, three days' rations, his share of a *tent d'abri*, a spade or a pickaxe, and some portion of the mess cooking pots. How he fights with all these incumbrances, or where he leaves them when he goes into action, will always be one of those mysteries which only the initiated understand. In India the knapsack is seldom used on the march, for the heat of the climate would not allow the men to carry so much extra weight. On some occasions—during the Afghan campaign for instance—the officers commanding regiments thought that the best way to dispose of the men's knapsacks was to burn them. But in India a large portion of a soldier's kit can always be carried on camels, provided there are enough of these useful animals to be found in the country. It has, however, often been mooted by experienced officers whether it would not be more economical in the end, and whether we should not save the wear and tear of men's health and lives very much, if to each regiment there could be attached a certain number of light carts in which the kits could be carried. The expense would be great in one way, but money would be saved in another, for there is nothing so costly as human life, and even a sick soldier entails as much outlay for carriage as would carry the packs of a whole company."

It is customary in the French Senate for the President to pronounce a funeral oration over deceased members. The other day M. Rouher had to fulfil this melancholy part of his duty over a gallant French officer, whose civil promotion took place too late, and of whose services the President thus spoke. After remarking that he had been created a senator only a couple of months ago, and had consequently never taken his seat in the Upper House, he said that "General de Luzy Marquis de Pellissac entered the army at the age of seventeen; he reckoned at the period of his admission into the reserve, forty-eight years of active service, twenty-four campaigns, and seven notices in the order of the day for brilliant feats of arms. Our African legions have preserved the recollection of his distinguished conduct at the assault of Constantina, and at the taking of the defile of the Mouzaia. He commanded a party of the garrison of Paris engaged in combating the sanguinary insurrection of June 1848, and received two gunshot wounds during those sad days of civil war. General in command of a division of the Army of Italy, he had an opportunity of showing the full extent of his military talents and unshaken courage. At the great battle of Solferino, which decided the fate of the Italian Peninsula, he was neither the least exposed nor the least fortunate of those valiant officers who fought under the Emperor's orders. At four in the morning General de Luzy attacked Medola, which the enemy had selected as the support of its left wing. An entire division with its artillery occupied the town; a regiment of cavalry was ordered to support it. Medola was besides defended by large canals for the purposes of irrigation; its streets were barricaded, and some of its houses loopholed. After a heroic struggle of two hours, the General gained possession of that strong position, carried off from the enemy a number of guns, and made 1,200 prisoners. This first triumph had the effect of drawing on an energetic assault in return, and during a whole day General de Luzy had to repel the attack of forces four times more numerous than his own, and stop the charge of two Austrian divisions which attempted successively to break into our lines. When victory declared itself in favor of the Imperial eagles, the fourth part of De Luzy's division was *hors de combat*; its commander had two horses killed under him, but everywhere bravery supplied the place of numbers. Are not such feats of arms worthy those of the First Empire?"

SURFACE TEMPERATURE OF THE SOUTH ATLANTIC.

THERE has just been issued from Her Majesty's Stationary Office, by the authority of the Committee of the Meteorological Office, an atlas of charts showing the surface temperature of the South Atlantic Ocean in each month of the year. The region included in these charts extends in latitude from the equator to 60 deg. S., and in longitude from 70 deg. W. to 40 deg. E., passing accordingly beyond the limits of the Atlantic Ocean for a considerable distance around the south point of Africa.

It deserves special notice that the South Atlantic Ocean is much colder to the east of the meridian of 20 deg. W. than to the west of it. All the isothermal lines take a sudden bend southwards in the neighborhood of this meridian. This change in direction takes place even in summer, but at that season its place lies more to the westward, near the meridian of 25 deg. W.

There is a cold current flowing northwards along the coast of Africa, and a warm current flowing southwards along the coast of Brazil; we find from the monthly charts that the Brazilian current, which we may consider as a southern branch of the equatorial current, splits into two parts in the neighborhood of the parallel of 30 deg. S. One portion flows in a south-easterly direction and loses itself, after throwing off several branches, in the polar current; the other portion flows by Patagonia and the Falkland Islands, and exerts such a warming influence on the climates of these countries in spite of their high southern latitudes that the numerous heads of black cattle, horses, and sheep which roam over the plains can find abundant nourishment even in the winter time. The south polar water which we see flowing past the Gulf of Guinea is warmed on its way; the coast line forces it to assume a westerly course, and it is to this source that we are indebted for the warm water which we find flowing in a northerly and southerly direction along the western shores of both oceans, and not to the Agulhas current, which can only send its waters during a few months of the year to the west of the south point of Africa. The very low temperatures found in the eastern portion of the ocean prove this statement completely. Between the meridians of 20 deg. and 15 deg. E. we see that the warm current shows itself very distinctly at lat. 35 deg. S., while its influence is no longer noticeable as soon as we come to the northward of 33 deg. S.

The first locality in which considerable alterations of temperature are met with is almost exactly on the equator, about the 23d meridian of west longitude. At this spot in the month of July, Captain Code, in the *Orient*, reports that the temperature fell 5 deg., and rose again in the space of 24 hours, the water appearing of a light green color. Similar observations have frequently been made in this region, and Captain H. Toynbee has drawn attention to them in a paper "On the Specific Gravity, Temperature, etc., of the Seas between England and India," published in the proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society, in which he gives an account of seven successive observations of a temperature of 70 deg. Fahr. The observations were made in the same year as Captain Code's, and only three weeks later. The circumstance shows itself plainly in the Dutch charts for the month, with this difference, that the place where the mean surface temperature is lowest is on the parallels of 2 deg. and 3 deg. S., and between the meridians of 15 deg. and 20 deg. W. Admiral Sir F. Grey noticed very remarkable changes of temperature on the coast of Africa between the parallels of 10 deg. and 20 deg. S. in the month of May. He observed the surface temperature below 60 deg. on two occasions when he was about 25 miles off shore, and he remarks, "It would appear that the temperature of the water decreases as we approach the shore." The charts show a striking discrepancy between the mean temperature of the square in question, which is 60.8 deg., while that of the squares to the north and south of it are 76.3 deg. and 62.2 deg. respectively.

In the district bounded by the meridians of 10 deg. E. and 40 deg. E., and lying between the coast of Africa and latitude 53 deg. S., most sudden and remarkable alterations of temperature are met with at all seasons of the year. Changes of temperature have been observed by some homeward-bound vessels between the parallel of 35 deg. and the coast when crossing the Agulhas Bank, and Captain Toynbee remarks that the temperature of the water is a good guide to show whether you are on the bank or not. By far the greater number of the extracts refer to a region lying one or two degrees on either side of the 40th parallel of latitude. In the northern part of this belt the observations all fall to the eastward of the meridian of 10 deg. E., but in the southern part it will be seen that in a few instances considerable alterations of temperature have been noticed as far west as the 8th or 9th meridian of east longitude.

Throughout the whole of this area the alterations of cold and warm water are most striking, and the changes of temperature are nearly as sudden and as great as those well known to be experienced on the northern edge of the Gulf Stream, where it is bounded by the Arctic current. The greatest actually observed has been a fall of 19.5 deg. in one hour, recorded by Captain Major in the month of February. His position was in 41 deg. 38 min. S. and 21 deg. 30 min. E., and the surface temperature was observed to be 69.5 deg. at 9 A. M., 50 deg. at 10 A. M., and again 59.5 deg. at noon. Captain Fitzsimons in October, in latitude 41 deg. and longitude 21 deg. E., noticed a decrease of temperature of 14 deg. (from 67 deg. to 53 deg.) in one hour, while the ship passed through some heavy tide-rips. Captain Wherland in November, in latitude 39 deg. 56 min. and longitude 17 deg. 20 min. E., noticed an increase of 14 deg. (from 53.5 deg. to 67.5 deg.) in two hours. In almost all the registers the fact of the sea being very high and confused is recorded, as well as the frequent occurrence of tide-rips or rip plings, and of great changes of color in the water. Another region where sudden changes are noticed is off the coast of South America, from the 30th parallel of S.

latitude southwards, and there are several well marked areas, notices of which will be found in the extracts from the registers. Colder water is to be met with off Rio Janeiro inside the line of soundings than outside. This would appear to show that the branch of the equatorial current of warm water which flows southwards along the coast of Brazil is usually unable to force its way into the shallow water on the bank of soundings, along which a narrow stream of colder water flowing northwards is met with. The difference is greatest in February, when it exceeds 4 deg. However, in July and August the conditions are quite changed, for then the temperature outside soundings is lower than inside.

South of the parallel of 30 deg. S. the changes of temperature which are noticed, though not so striking as those observed off the African coast, are yet very remarkable. The entire area in which the observations are made lies west of the meridian of 50 deg. Between the parallels of 35 deg. and 40 deg. S. changes of temperature of 20 deg. within 12 or 14 hours have been repeatedly observed, with great variations in the color of the water. As regards the relation of the currents to the depth of the water, Captain James Gales states, "The warm water is on the bank of soundings, the cold along the edge of it." This is a marked difference to the state of things noticed off Rio Janeiro. However, this cold water forms only a narrow strip, for to the eastward again the water is decidedly warmer. When we pass the parallel of 40 deg. S. the charts show that the mean temperature in latitude 40 deg. to 45 deg. S. is higher between 50 deg. and 55 deg. W. than in either of the squares situated east or west of it. The mean annual difference of temperature is 1.8 deg. to the eastward, and as much as 5.4 deg. to the westward. One observer, Captain James Brack, cuts across this warm water in September going westward. In latitude 41 deg. to 44 deg. S. and longitude 54 deg. W. he finds an increase of 13 deg. in 14 hours, succeeded by a decrease of 14 deg. in 10 hours. The same observer had previously passed through a cold current in latitude 40 deg. S. and longitude 53 deg. W.

Another area frequently referred to in the extracts is that bounded by the parallels of 45 deg. and 50 deg. S., and the meridians of 47 deg. to 53 deg. W. Here the differences of temperature are not very great, but there appears to be evidence of the existence of two currents, a cold and a warm one close to each other. The edge of a warm current is frequently noticed at about the 51st meridian between the above-named latitudes, while the cold current seems to extend, at least in latitude 49 deg., from that meridian eastward to that of 46 deg. W., as many observers report a sudden fall of temperature about long. 47 deg. W. Off Cape Horn a warm current close in shore has been commonly noticed. Captain Jas. Gales, in March, remarks, when the sea temperature rose 2.5 deg., "Standing northward and temperature of sea increasing. In dark or thick weather, that increase in the temperature of the sea would be a hint to tack ship." The observation was taken about 40 miles south of Cape Horn. The whole of this coast of South America seems, even from the small amount of information which has been attainable relating to it, to present features of interest as regards the sea surface temperature observed along it, which are perhaps equal in importance to those of the Agulhas current. Several extracts are given tending to show how far the surface temperature is affected by heavy rain. It appears that in some extreme cases a fall in temperature of 4 deg. or 5 deg. may be attributable to the cooling action of a heavy fall of rain.

"It is scarcely surprising," says the *Army and Navy Gazette*, "that the controversy about the use of time fuzes in the field should have proved a somewhat heated one, for it may be said almost to include the whole question of Shrapnel versus Segment, and everybody knows what a desperate controversy that is. We must confess that the supporters of the percussion fuze have, in our opinion, failed as yet to make a case against the time fuze, as impossible or inconvenient in the field. It is quite a recent discovery that time fuzes cannot be prepared in action. They always were so prepared up to the introduction of the Armstrong system of artillery, and since that date fuzes of this class, but of a more complicated and costly construction, have been used. Then why this sudden onslaught upon the simple wood time fuze. The segment shell is more effective with a percussion than with a time fuze, while the shrapnel is more effective with a time than with a percussion fuze. So that we have both sides declaring that their opponent's fuze is worthless. 'How,' asks the time fuze-ist (as Artemus Ward would have called him), 'about firing over a bog?' 'How,' asks the percussion fuze-ist, 'about your wretched gimlets and boring implements?' 'We performed wonders at the Alma,' says the former. 'Ask the Tartars what they thought of us,' says the latter. The fact is, that both fuzes are serviceable. The percussion fuze requires you to find your range, to lay your guns accurately, and requires good level hard ground; and it does better where the enemy is stationary and in deep masses than when he is moving about in thin, shallow formations. The time fuze, associated with the shrapnel shell, covers a larger area, and thus is more independent of an accurate knowledge of the range. It is altogether independent of the ground, and it is better suited for use against a moving enemy. It is, we think, fairly argued that these conditions are more frequently satisfied in actual warfare than those which the use of a percussion fuze imposes. But this is no reason why the percussion fuze should not exist for use under the special circumstances which favor its employment, and we think that those circumstances are quite numerous enough to warrant its retention. It is necessary, at the same time, to protest against the time fuze being characterised as too slow or too irregular to be used in action. It is neither one nor the other, as the Dartmoor experiments (to say nothing of the experience of actual war) have very conclusively established, and we cannot understand any Artilleryman advocating the abandonment of a fuze with which (certainly in the larger proportion of cases) better effects

can be obtained than with the percussion fuze, which requires a concurrence of favoring circumstances to establish its efficiency."

AQUATICS.

The Editor requests correspondence in relation to boating matters in all parts of the country; particulars as to the organization of clubs, as to regattas and races to come off, and all other facts of interest. Letters should be addressed to the Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Box 3,201, New York.

BEFORE this number of the JOURNAL has been distributed to all of its subscribers, the telegraph will probably have announced the result of the great Inter-University race on the Thames. We go to press too early to record the result this week, but have made arrangements for securing a full and accurate report of the race, which we hope to present to our readers in our next number.

THE PATERSON BOAT CLUBS.—There are, at this enterprising city, distant about eighteen miles by rail from New York, two promising boat clubs, which, though of recent origin, are nevertheless well to do, and rapidly increasing in both numbers and efficiency. These are the Dundee and H. M. A. A. Clubs. Lake Dundee lies about one and a half miles east from Paterson, and is a beautiful sheet of water, from three to four miles long and from an eighth to a quarter of a mile wide. In its immediate vicinity cluster the many factories for which Paterson is celebrated, while near by are situated the beautiful "Falls," to which hundreds of visitors yearly resort. The whole country thereabouts is beautiful in the extreme, and it would be difficult to find a spot better suited for rowing and regatta purposes. Of the two clubs the Dundee is the more numerous and the longer organized. It numbers 29 members, and has the following officers: Captain, J. F. Boice; First Lieutenant, Alexander Beckwith; Secretary, Robert J. Hopper; Treasurer, George S. McCarter. They have four boats, viz.: The *Dundee*, an eight-oared barge, 37½ feet long; the *Stranger*, four-oared shell, 43 feet long; one double and one single scull shell. Their boat-house is plain, but comfortable and convenient.

The H. M. A. A. Club comprises some 22 members, and is officered as follows: President, T. C. Oatman; Secretary, James Jackson, Jr. They have four boats, viz.: One six-oared gig, 46 feet long; one double scull shell, 36 feet long; one single scull shell, 30 feet long, and one single scull 17-feet working boat.

Tuesdays and Fridays are set apart as regular practice days for both clubs. The Dundees have a four-oared crew now training for a race to come off on the Lake on the 23d of September. A double scull race will also take place at no distant day. The gentlemen forming these clubs are, many of them, wealthy and of high social status, and, under their auspices, we have no doubt but that boating interests in their locality will be carefully protected, and that everything will be done to keep alive an active, cordial and fraternal feeling between the clubs there established. We hope soon to be able to make them a visit in person.

PITTSBURG, PA.—A correspondent from Pittsburgh informs us that "Wm. Shaeff has challenged Joseph Scott, of Manchester, to row him a three-mile race, time undecided. The Meadville regatta is not creating much excitement in Pittsburgh at present. There will be no four-oared crews from the 'Smoky City,' owing to the fact of the purse, \$50, being too small. Twenty-five dollars will be given to the winning Lake boat, \$100 to the best single sculler, \$25 to the best double sculler. Were the prize for the four-oared boats sufficiently large to enable the winning boat to pay their necessary expenses, there would be several first-class entries. The McKee Club are talking about a three-mile race for a \$500 purse. In the race between Coulter and Hamill, the former wanted it to be rowed without reference to fouls, which he proposed should not be counted. To this Hamill objected. A Pittsburgher wanted to back Walter Brown for \$5,000, to pull against Coulter a 'foul' race, but the Coulter party couldn't see it."

At the Ned James benefit at Jones's Wood, on Saturday last, a single scull 17-feet working boat race came off. Of the six entries previously announced, four came to the post: John Biglin, James Sheehan, Michael Glenny and W. H. Hayes. Barney Biglin and John Blue expressed a wish to participate, but could not enter on account of some difficulty about getting boats. The race itself was rowed rather with a view to pleasing the public than to decide any question of superiority as oarsmen. Biglin broke a scull at the outset, and was a third of a mile behind before obtaining another one. He rowed gamely, however, and, crossing over to the opposite shore where the current assisted him, managed to close up the gap very materially by the time the stake-boat was reached. The race home was highly interesting to the spectators, and was eventually won by Hayes. A few more strokes would have given Glenny the race had he not caught a bad "crab" when about twenty yards from the score. The six-oared race did not take place, the crew of the *Friendship* failing to put in an appearance. The other events of the day, in which athletic sports formed the chief feature, were eminently successful, and the beneficiary reaped a handsome harvest at the hands of his friends.

THE DUNDEE AND NASSAU RACE.—Although the Dundee Boat Club of Paterson have accepted the challenge of the Nassau Boat Club of New York, it is uncertain whether the race comes off. The former want the race to be rowed on Lake Dundee, claiming the right of the challenged party to choose the course. The Nassaus, however, want the race to take place on the river below Santiago Park. There has been, as yet, no determination arrived at either way, and the affair remains in abeyance. The Dundee Club have expressed a willingness to row the Manhattans a double scull race, with the proviso that the race take place on Lake Dundee.

ROWING AT PITTSBURG.—The three-mile race between William Haley and Henry Best, for a purse of \$200, took place on the Lower Monongahela, on the 21st inst., as announced in our last. Both men were in splendid condition, and the race was very exciting. Best had the call in the betting and, as will be seen, the result justified the expectations of his friends. We extract the following from the *Pittsburg Leader*:

More interest was manifested than was to have been expected, the race following so soon after that of Thursday. There was a large crowd in attendance, and betting was quite active. Mr. John W. Carle was chosen referee. The men got in position promptly, and the word "go" was given shortly after 5 o'clock. Haley kept up at the start, and at Wood street they were still even, but Best gained steadily, and had passed him at Market street, keeping the lead, at a greater or less distance, all the way around. Best came in the winner, having made the distance in 23 min. 28 sec., Haley making it in 22 min. 53 sec. Best is said to be the quickest time ever made in this country. Best is twenty-three years old, and weighs nearly one hundred and sixty pounds. Haley is not twenty, and weighs one hundred and thirty.

It will thus be seen that the time made by Best is the best that has ever been made in this country, it beating Hamill's time in his race with Josh Ward by four seconds. We are inclined to the opinion that, if the time was accurately kept, the course could not have measured a full three miles. As the record now stands, Best can lay claim to being, in one sense, the champion sculler of the country. In this event, he will not have to wait very long for challenges.

FIVE-MILE RACE BETWEEN HAMILL AND COULTER AT PITTSBURG.—COULTER WINS IN 37 MIN. 51 SEC.—The question of the superiority of Coulter over Hamill as an oarsman, may now be considered as definitely and permanently settled. The repeated foulings that have characterized the several races in which these two men were pitted against each other, have now no effect in determining their relative status among boating men, Hamill gracefully, yet positively confessing his inferiority, and announcing his intention of retiring from the aquatic arena. There will be, then, no future contest between these two to set the boating monde by the ears, and Coulter will always be considered as having been the victor in a legitimate, honorable and well-contested race. It is needless to comment on the men themselves, or on their previous performances, since both men and their histories are well known. The present match resulted from a mutual wish to test the mooted question of superiority, the last race having resulted, as is well known, in a foul and a consequent "draw." The stakes were afterward increased to \$2,000, and on the 19th inst. the men drew into line for the present race. To prevent the possibility of fouling, a six-oared shell, steered by the referee, accompanied the boats throughout the entire course. At 5:30 P. M. the signal was given, and both boats shot off well together. Coulter soon took the lead, and at a quarter of a mile up the course was two lengths to the front. Hamill, however, by a series of game spurts, managed to collar his opponent, though he never could pass him. Before reaching the stake-boats the result of the race was clearly foreseen by those who were in a position to judge, as Hamill seemed to row with difficulty and was unable, in spite of some most determined efforts, to obtain the lead. Coulter evidently saw this, and allowed Hamill to make the pace. Both turned their respective stake-boats simultaneously, but Hamill had shot his bolt in his last spurt, and Coulter rowed down the homestretch easily, opening a gap with every stroke and eventually crossing the score fifty yards ahead, in 37 min. 51 sec. This result of the race was a severe blow to Hamill's backers, who had bet heavily on him at large odds, and who expected to see him equal, at least, his best previous performances.

An altercation ensued between Elliott, the prize-fighter, and John Hamill, brother of the ex-champion, the former accusing the rower of having sold the race and threatening to drown him therefor. John Hamill promptly, and very properly, knocked him out of his boat, and left him floundering in the water until rescued by some of his friends.

Hamill behaved in a very manly manner, hastening to shake hands with Coulter, and congratulating him on his victory. The referee, David Carroll, subsequently awarded the race and the stakes to Coulter, and by 7 o'clock the river and its surroundings had resumed their wonted serenity.

The *Pittsburg Commercial*, in commenting on Hamill's defeat, expresses itself as follows. What it says may fairly be taken as the views of the large majority of persons who saw the race and knew the men:

Hamill's racing days are over, so far as competition with such oarsmen as Walter Brown and Henry Coulter, his more youthful rivals, are concerned. He did not, in any part of yesterday's contest which came under the writer's eye, pull with much more than half his customary vigor, and this was remarked by many who looked to see him maintain at least forty-five strokes to the minute. A remarkable circumstance was the change in the betting yesterday, which, on one boat on the way up, usually ran from two to one on Coulter winning the race. This change from the pool selling of the night previous, rather astonished most people, and caused various surmises not at all complimentary to the contestants and their backers. They argued that if Hamill could pull over the course on every trial for days past in less than thirty-seven minutes, he could certainly out-distance his competitor, whose best time was 38 min. 30 sec., and who claimed he would lose a minute on the upper course. Be all this as it may, whether the race was vigorously contested or not, or whether it was part of an alleged triple alliance between the prominent oarsmen to rotate the championship between them, a majority of those present yesterday are satisfied with the result.

THE HUDSON AMATEUR ASSOCIATION ROWING COURSE.—There is some talk of having a new measurement of this course, so as to secure a distance of exactly three miles. It appears that when the upper stake-boat was planted, the boat containing the parties engaged for that purpose was stopped at the proper place and the anchor thrown overboard, thereby allowing the boat to float some distance down stream before coming to a "taut cable." The stake was then sunk, and the course consequently fell short of a full three miles. Subsequently, we believe, the stake was again changed, and a further distance cut off, so that now the course is computed to be from forty to fifty yards short. On the day of the coming regatta measures will be taken to moor a boat at the starting point, so as to establish more clearly the line of the score, which, at present, is taken from a tree on the shore and the foot of Seventeenth street. When this has been done, and the upper stake-boat has been readjusted, the time made on the "H. A. R. A." course can be taken as perfectly reliable and worthy of going on official record.

We would here repeat the suggestion made in several previous issues, to plant still other stake-boats at the upper extremity of the course, so that each boat may have its own stake to turn without reference to the others. This plan was adopted in the late contest between Hamill and Coulter, and would be of great service in the coming regatta, particularly in the six-oared races. It will be adopted sooner or later, and we see no reason why the matter should be deferred until another year. If the change be not for the worse, it must certainly be for the better, and for that reason alone it should be adopted.

REGATTA AT NIAGARA, CANADA.—Stirring scenes were presented at Niagara, on the 14th inst., at the sailing and rowing regatta held at that place. Immediately after the close of the sailing race, the boats for the first of the rowing races were called into line. The distance rowed in the first two was two miles, in the four-oared race, four miles. For the first event there were three entries: Carley, Strouger and Berry. The latter, a mulatto, came in a handy winner by twelve lengths, Strouger second and Carley third. For the double scull race there were four entries: *Deerhound*, *Queen*, *Euchantress* and *Emma*. Three prizes were given of \$30, \$20 and \$10. The race resulted as follows: *Deerhound* first, in 19 min. 40 sec.; *Emma* second, in 19 min.; *Queen* third; *Euchantress* fourth. The next race was the chief feature of the day. Of the three entries announced but two started—the *St. John's* crew and the *Prince Alfred*, of Toronto. The betting was overwhelmingly in favor of the *New Brunswick* men, who won the race with ridiculous ease, mak-

ing the four miles in 25 min. 30 sec., and winning the \$150 prize. The Toronto crew came in for the second prize of \$50.

RACE AT MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.—A race between two six-oared lapstreak boats belonging to the Columbia and Badger Clubs of that place, took place on the 16th inst. Owing to the rough water, the moment of starting was deferred until nearly dark, in the hope that the wind would moderate. It did not, however, and the boats were called into line at a little before 7 o'clock. The send-off was even, but the *Badger Boy* soon deprived the *Water Lily* of a temporary lead, and came in well to the front in the excellent time of 20 min. 20 sec., the *Water Lily* 40 sec. behind. The crews were as follows: *Water Lily*, stroke, W. H. Hager, E. Jones, J. W. Powers, J. Conway, John Murphy, M. H. McGrath; coxswain, J. Rogers. *Badger Boy*, stroke, J. Mack, T. Haffey, P. Aylward, P. Sullivan, J. Blackwell, C. Sullivan; coxswain, J. Sullivan. As both boats were lapstreaks and the water lumpy, the time made was extraordinary.

REGATTA AT CHARLESTON, S. C.—On the 17th inst. a race that has been in contemplation for several weeks past, took place in the presence of a large assemblage. The course covered but three-quarters of a mile, but a deal of interest centered in the affair. The starting point was James Island, south-easterly from Moreland's wharf and the route north, ending opposite the bathing house. There were but two entries. First, the *Blacksnake*, six oars, 36 feet long with the following crew: Stroke, C. R. Holmes, J. W. Lewis, Jr., F. K. Huger, J. W. North, H. W. Elliott, J. R. Pringle, W. W. Wilkinson, coxswain. Second, the *Orion*, eight oars, 41 feet long stroke, E. H. Sparkman, J. M. Chisolm, H. W. Frost, Jr., W. Lee; coxswain, T. N. G. Snowden, J. J. P. Smith, Jr., R. T. Smith, L. Cheves, coxswain. Judges, F. E. Fraser, J. Harleston, L. N. Chisolm. Umpire, Lee Howard. The send-off was excellent, and for nearly three-fourths of the distance the two boats pulled side by side. Finally, the *Blacksnake*, which rowed much the better stroke, shot to the front, and the score was passed with the *Blacksnake* the winner by one half a second. A handsome prize was presented to the crew of the *Blacksnake* immediately thereafter, and the occasion was made of general merry-making and sociable reunion.

THE "EWBANK" OAR.—A city "daily" commenting on the Harvard-Oxford match winds up as follows:

This will, no doubt, call to public attention the taper-shaped oar indorsed by a correspondent of a morning journal some days since. We have kept up "quite a thinking" over this matter, and the longer our "think" the more favorably are we impressed with the proposed modification of the oar-blades. Many objections, at first sight, present themselves, but these disappear on consideration, and we are inclined to think that if the coming man is a rowist, he will use the taper-bladed oar.

This reminds us that we, too, have kept up somewhat of a "think" on the same subject, only our conclusions are slightly different from those of our contemporary. The more we think of the matter the more palpable appears to us the fallacy and impracticability of the "Ewbank theory," which never can and never will accomplish the ends aimed at. An Ewbank oar would be about as effectual for rowing purposes as a bean pole, which would have this advantage over the Ewbank, that it might be used in pushing a boat along, where the water was shallow enough. The "Ewbank" would neither row nor push.

Of the two crews to compete for the champion flag of the Hudson Amateur Association in the regatta on the 9th of September, the chances of the Mutuals of Albany are generally held to be the best. This is owing to the fact of their having already had several months of daily practice in their shell, while the Atalantas cannot use their boat more than four days in the week on account of the rough water at the Elysian Fields. In addition, the latter have had their shell but three weeks, so that their chances are thus materially lessened, were the water all that could be desired. It is thought, however, that the crew, taken individually, is equal, if not superior to the Mutuals. We are inclined to think that endurance will determine the issue of the race. Our latest advices are to the effect that the Mutuals are doing splendidly, and are very confident of success. They certainly have the best show to win.

FEARON AND LE ROY.—Two matches between these well-known amateurs have been arranged. The first will be in shell boats, distance three miles, \$250 a side, September 1st, at New Hamburg. The second will be in 17 feet working boats, \$250 a side, three miles, at Yonkers, within a week after the first race. The vexed question of superiority will thus be speedily settled. Fearon will row in a shell of his own make. The following are the articles of agreement:

FIRST RACE.

- 1st. We, Thomas Fearon, of Yonkers, and Henry B. Le Roy, of New Hamburg, agree to row a race as above upon the conditions hereafter specified.
- 2d. The race shall be for a prize of the value of \$500, each of the parties hereto to deposit \$25 thereof as forfeit, with J. G. P. Holden, of Yonkers, on the signing of these articles.
- 3d. The race shall be rowed on the Hudson River near New Hamburg, on Wednesday, September 1st, 1869, between the hours of 4 and 6 o'clock P. M. This race shall be rowed in shell boats.
- 4th. The course shall be from judges' boat to and around a stake-boat located one and one-half miles distant and return to the judges' boat.
- 5th. The judges shall appoint a referee and the referee shall name the timekeeper.
- 6th. Neither boat shall be piloted by any craft.
- 7th. The decision of the referee shall be final in all cases.
- 8th. Each of the parties hereto shall deposit \$225, the remainder of the prize purchase money, with the prize holder, on or before Monday, the 30th day of August, 1869.
- 9th. The referee shall decide whether the weather will permit the race on the day named, and if he decides not he shall appoint another day.

SECOND RACE.

We also agree to row a second race of three miles—one and one-half miles from a judge's starting point and return on the Hudson River at Yonkers, in working boats (17 feet) upon the same conditions, and for a prize of the same value, upon a day to be hereafter mutually agreed upon by the parties hereto; a forfeit of \$25 to be paid (to a prize-holder to be selected) on or before 4 o'clock of the day of the race.

Signed at Yonkers, N. Y., August 21, 1869.

THOMAS FEARON,
HENRY B. LE ROY.

RACES AT BOSTON, MASS.—On the 21st inst., a race between the *Dexter* and *No Name* four-oared shells, took place in Boston Harbor, over a course beginning at Commercial wharf, around buoy No. 11 and return. The race was closely contested throughout, the *No Name* beating her competitor over two lengths, and making the distance in 18 min. 36 sec. A single scull match, between M. Johnson and J. Denehey, for a purse of \$50, was to have been decided at the same time, but Denehey failing to put in an appearance, the stakes went to Johnson.

DOUBLE SCULL RACE AT FORT LEE, N. J.—On the 21st inst., W. Martin and J. Kerrigan, and J. Flynn and J. F. Cheevers, rowed a double scull working boat race of two miles, at the above place. Martin and Kerrigan took the lead at the start, and, though they

were once reached by their opponents, won the race by several lengths, in 16 min. 25 sec. Time of the second boat, 16 min. 50 sec. The betting was even before the race.

THE MUTUAL CLUB, OF ALBANY, in addition to the six-oared shell race in the regatta on the 9th September, will also enter a six-oared crew to take part in the gig race. The entries for the latter event will be four in number, from the following clubs: Atalanta, Mutual, Columbia and Atlantic. For the single scull champion belt race, the assured entries are O'Neill, of the Columbias, Fearon, of the Vespers, Losee, of the Atalantas, O'Neill and Deely, of the Gulls.

A WELL-CONTESTED and exciting race came off lately on the Hudson River, near Guttenburg. The course was from Pollock's River Club House to Bull's Ferry, a distance of three miles. Two hundred and fifty dollars a side were staked, and the contestants were Albert Wilberforce and John Cody. The race was close throughout, but was eventually won by Cody by two lengths.

THE EMPIRE CITY REGATTA CLUB.—Stephen Roberts, President of this organization, lately issued a call, requesting that the old members and all who wish to join and assist in getting up a rowing regatta on the Harlem River during the coming fall, meet at the Harlem Yacht Club House, foot of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, Harlem River, on Thursday evening, August 28th.

A THREE-MILE single scull shell race took place at San Francisco, California, on the 23d ult. The contestants were James Lewis and Robert Styx. Owing to a stiff ocean breeze, the time made was but mediocre, both boats coming in full of water. Styx won by two feet in 25 min. 31 sec. The prize was a purse of \$300.

GEORGE SHAW, of Newburg, is building the shell which the Mutual Club of Albany is to row in the regatta on the 9th September. It will be made of Spanish cedar, and will probably be considerably longer and wider than that owned by the Atalanta Club, of New York. This latter, it will be remembered, was the one used by Yale in the late college regatta at Worcester.

In consequence of the rowing regatta that took place lately at Charleston, S. C., the Savannah boating men want to get up a regatta open to boats from Charleston. This will probably take place later in the season.

RENFORTH AND BROWN.—Walter Brown declines rowing Renforth on the river Tyne, although, by so doing, he cannot avail himself of the latter's offer to allow Brown \$250 expenses. No steps seem to have been taken in regard to a double scull match. The single scull race will take place about the first of October.

ENGLISH HOSPITALITY.—The London Rowing Club have extended still further hospitalities to the Harvard crew. They now announce their intention of giving a banquet to both the competing crews on Monday evening next. This courteous treatment of the Americans seems strikingly at variance with the line of conduct pursued by the University men, who have barely extended the commonest civilities to the Harvards. We shall look forward with great interest to the speeches that will be made at the banquet, the more particularly now that the race is a thing of the past.

A THREE-MILE race for \$100, in 17-foot working boats, is announced to come off at New Haven, October 23d, between John Wright and Wm. Perry.

JOHN BLAW has accepted Robert Peach's challenge to row him a ten-mile race for \$100, and fixes the day as September 1st. The course will extend from the Battery around Robbin's Reef Light-house and return.

On Monday, the 23d inst., J. McDermott and S. Kilian rowed a two-mile race, on the Connecticut River, in 19-foot working boats, for a purse of \$200. McDermott took the lead at the start and, maintaining it to the finish, crossed the score 20 yards in front, in 26 min. 14 sec. Kilian was seven lengths behind, in 26 min. 23 sec. Sandy McPherson was referee.

On the 21st inst., L. Monaghan and S. Maynard rowed a two-mile race in 19-foot working boats, for a purse of \$300. Monaghan won in 18 min. 30 sec., beating Maynard 5 sec.

This (Saturday) afternoon, a race for \$50 will take place between George McKeever and Alfred Hatfield, over that portion of the Monongahela River between the Point and the Suspension Bridge.

JOSEPH KAYE, Jr., of the Pittcock Club, and Patrick Luther, of the Clipper Club, are to row a three-mile race for \$300, on the Alleghany River, September 4th.

The boats rowed by both Hamill and Coulter in their late race were both made of paper.

McKIEL AND BIGLIN.—In response to the challenge of John Biglin to row McKiel a three-mile race in 17-foot working boats, for \$500 a side, McKiel requested Biglin to meet him on the 23d inst., with a view to making the necessary arrangements. There is every probability that a match will be consummated.

THE DUNDIE BOAT CLUB have named their beautiful paper boat the *Fanchon*.

Mr. Clarence E. Steel has succeeded Mr. William J. Clark as Secretary of the Crescent Barge Club, Philadelphia.

We cannot undertake to publish anonymous communications. The name of the writer is required as a guarantee of good faith.

A RACE, in 17 feet working boats, will come off at High Bridge on the 31st inst.

REGATTAS AND MATCHES TO COME.

AUGUST.

- 28.—McKeever and Hatfield, Monongahela River, \$50.
- 31.—High Bridge, 17-feet working boats.
- 31.—Regatta at Lake Conneaut, Pa.

SEPTEMBER.

- 1.—Blew and Peach, Battery, ten miles, \$100.
- 4.—Luther and Kaye, Alleghany River, \$300, three miles.
- 7.—Regatta of New Jersey Boating Association, three miles, Newark.
- 9.—Regatta of Hudson Amateur Association.
- 12.—Martin and Kinney, two miles, \$100, Port Chester.
- 23.—Regatta of Hackensack and Paterson Clubs.
- 23.—Regatta between Atalanta Boat Club of New York and Schuylkill navy, three miles, Philadelphia.
- Atalanta Boat Club and U. S. midshipmen at Annapolis, Md.
- R. B. Deely and Ed. Smith, Elysian Fields.
- Regatta at Louisville, Ky.
- McKiel and Biglin, Elysian Fields, \$500.
- Fearon and Le Roy, at New Hamburg and at Yonkers, \$250 a side.

OCTOBER.

- 23.—Wright and Perry, New Haven, three miles, \$100.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

A NEW BAND FOR THE FIFTH REGIMENT.—In consequence of the feeling of dissatisfaction that has pervaded the officers and men of the Fifth regiment with reference to the band now attached to that regiment, a committee of three, consisting of Major Smith, Captains Bruer and Hamann, met on Tuesday last at the regimental armory in Hester street to decide on the merits of a new band known as the Second Dodworth's Band. The few selections rendered were very fine, and the committee at once decided on engaging the band. This numbers twenty-five pieces, under the leadership of Mr. Steigler, and will shortly receive a new uniform, which promises to be the finest thing of the kind in the entire National Guard. In addition to the committee, a considerable number of invited guests attended the concert.

TARGET EXCURSION OF THE NEW YORK TURNER CADET CORPS.—This corps held its first annual target meeting at Elm Park, Eighth avenue and Ninety-second street, on the 20th inst. Its members are young men between the ages of twelve and seventeen years, who were formed into a regular association, under the auspices of Captain Bennecke. It numbers 120 members, divided into three companies, and officered the same as the regular companies of the National Guard, with a view to eventually entering which the corps has been organized. The shooting at the park was remarkably good, and the evening drill and review held by Captain Bruer, of the Fifth regiment, evinced a degree of discipline and military knowledge worthy of a much older organization. Shortly after six o'clock the cadets returned to their armory, where they were dismissed. Among those present we noticed several officers of the Fifth and other regiments.

TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.—On Monday evening last an election was held at the Brooklyn Western District armory of this regiment to fill the position of colonel made vacant by the resignation of Colonel Urban. Colonel Cropsey, now acting commander of the Fifth brigade, presided. Thirty-one votes were cast, which were almost equally divided between the eastern and western portions of the regiment; the officers of the five commands stationed in the Western District voting for Captain Henry Werner, and those stationed in the Eastern District for Major Joseph Burger—the last-named officer receiving a majority of one in his favor, he therefore was declared elected. We spoke last week of the propriety of a division in this command; this election has proved the urgent necessity for such action. It is evident that the companies of the Western District are very decidedly opposed to the officer just elected—so much so, we understand, that their officers intend resigning.

FIRST REGIMENT ARTILLERY.—On Monday last, Battery K, of this regiment, commanded by Captain John W. Heubner, held its second annual picnic and summer-night's festival, at Elm Park. Some ninety men mounted, assembled at an early hour at the regimental armory, and shortly afterward, preceded by the regimental band, marched for its destination, previously offering Brigadier-General Burger commanding Second brigade, the honor of a review and salute at the City Hall Park. The battery marched via Broadway through Central Park (by special permission of Commissioners) and arrived at Elm Park about noon. After partaking of a hearty lunch the battery was reformed and a number of evolutions executed in a creditable manner, the limited space chosen rather interfering with the movements. The day and evening were spent in dancing and the other amusements for which the park affords opportunity. The exercises were enjoyed by numerous participants who crowded the park from early morning until evening. The officers of the battery showed a generous hospitality to the many guests, among whom we noticed, General Burger and staff, General Seebach, of the Governor's staff, Colonel Teller, Lieutenant-Colonel Diehl, of First Artillery, Colonel Lux, Adjutant Behrens, and Quartermaster A. Georgi, of the Eleventh regiment.

FIFTH REGIMENT.—The thirty-third annual target excursion of Company B, of this regiment, took place on the 25th inst. at Hamilton Park. This company numbers something over sixty men, under the command of Captain H. Kloeber and Lieutenants H. Zoesbich and S. Ulrich. At 8:30 A. M. the company left the regimental armory and marched to the scene of the day's ceremonies. Target shooting became at once the order of the day, and was continued until late in the afternoon. A numerous party of ladies and invited guests were present, and the dancing platform was well filled until a late hour of the evening. When the shooting was over the company and their guests sat down to a splendid dinner. At 8 o'clock the distribution of the prizes was had on the dancing platform. These were twenty-eight in number, and consisted of watches, clocks, boxes of wine, cigars, etc. The first prize was awarded to Private F. Sade, the second to Captain Kloeber, and the third to Corporal Berger. Major Smith, of the Fifth, made the presentation speeches in his usual happy manner, after which dancing was resumed. A number of officers from other regiments were present, among whom were Brigadier-General Burger, ex-Colonel Meyer, Lieutenant-Colonel Hillenbrand, Captain Krueger, Adjutant Murphy, of the Twelfth, Lieutenant-Colonel Unbekant, Colonel Lux and Adjutant Behrens, of the Eleventh regiment. Toward midnight the company separated and returned to the city.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.—At an election for captain in Company A, of this regiment, held on Friday evening, August 20th, Lieutenant R. Kelly Styles, of Company I, was unanimously elected to fill the position. This regiment has decided to hold a full-dress inspection at the armory next month. A large turn-out is expected on this occasion. It was the intention of the regiment to parade next month in full-dress uniform, but it has been postponed until October, when the whole regiment will turn out to receive the Providence Light Infantry. The net proceeds of the regimental ball held last winter for the purpose of creating a "uniform fund," amounted to \$8,000, and, with the aid of this sum, it is expected all the members of the regiment will soon be fully uniformed.

FOURTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.—The arrangements for target practice in this regiment are now about completed, and the command has decided on the 8th inst. to proceed via Long Island North Side Railroad to Little Neck, L. I. The same system of practice as adopted in the Twenty-second regiment will be observed, and the Board of Officers have offered two gold medals; one for the best shot in the regiment, and the other to be competed for by the officers themselves. The company medals, eight in number, are composed of silver, and are to be delivered to the best marksman in each company. The regiment will leave its armory at an early hour and march to Hunter's Point, and then take the cars for Little Neck. It is expected that a large number of friends will accompany them, and

the excursion will combine both pleasure and instruction. On Tuesday evening last an election was held in Company F of this regiment; Major Rogers presiding, to fill the position of captain. Captain Wm. H. Heathcote, of Company G, Eighth regiment, was unanimously elected captain of the company. The newly-elected officer has been connected with the Eighth regiment for the past seven years, and has acquired the name of a strict disciplinarian and most competent officer; and in this change of base the Forty-seventh have gained what the Eighth have lost—a most faithful officer.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT TESTIMONIAL.—The testimonial prepared by order of the Seventh regiment of New York, for the citizens of Norwich, in recognition of their hospitality on the occasion of the excursion of the regiment to Norwich last year, was formally presented on Thursday, the 19th inst. Major Meday, representing the field officers of the regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel and Adjutant Fitzgerald, the staff, and Captain Geo. W. Smith, the line—the committee designated to present the testimonial—arrived at the Wauregan House in the morning. At about 10 o'clock in the morning the Mayor, with the chairmen of the several committees on the reception and entertainment of the regiment, and the committee from the Common Council, called at the Wauregan, and were met by the officers. After a few words of welcome, Major Meday made a brief presentation address. Mayor Blackstone replied briefly. During the day the officers of the Seventh were driven about the city, and entertained at dinner by the Mayor and the chairmen of the several committees of reception. For these we are indebted to the Norwich *Aurora*.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.—The proposed trip of Company G of this regiment to Providence, R. I., on the 30th inst., promises exceedingly well. It is expected that the command will parade some fifty strong, and will be accompanied by a number of officers of the regiment, including field and staff. Downing's band will also accompany the command. The company will leave New York on Monday at 5 o'clock P. M. on one of the Sound steamers, arriving at Newport early on Tuesday morning. Here the company will be received by the Newport Artillery, Colonel Powell, and escorted to its armory, remaining as its guest until 1½ o'clock P. M., when it will embark for Providence, arriving there at about 3 o'clock P. M. The command here will be received by the Providence Light Infantry, Burnside Zouaves, and a detachment of the Marine Artillery Corps, and will make its headquarters at the armory of the Light Infantry. On Tuesday evening the company will be formally received by the Providence organizations, and on the following day will visit Silver Rock, on Narragansett Bay, where the command and its friends will enjoy a genuine Rhode Island clam bake, and the same evening return to Newport; thence to start for home. We have not learned what companies of the regiment will receive the excursionists on their return, but it is presumed that one or more companies will extend this courtesy to their companions-in-arms.

SQUADRON OF CAVALRY—NINTH BRIGADE, THIRD DIVISION.—This organization will hold its fifth annual target practice, at Lutzberg's Grove, Lansingburg Road, Troy, the 31st inst. Capt. G. Schwarzman is in command of this squadron. Several officers of the First division have promised to be present; among them Colonel Brinker, of the First Cavalry regiment; Major Kent, of the Washington Gray battalion, and several of the Governor's staff. The first-named officers will accompany the squadron, mounted on their own horses.

DRUM CORPS CHALLENGE.—It seems we are likely to have another exciting contest among the drum corps for the championship. In the trial of a few years ago the drum corps of the Fifth and Twelfth regiments competed, the latter winning. Drum-Major Stube, commanding this corps, now issues another challenge, as follows:

A CHALLENGE.

NEW YORK, August 25, 1869.

The drum corps of the Twelfth regiment hereby challenge any drum corps, or collection of eighteen drummers in the United States, to compete with them in the art of drum beating (U. S. Army duty) for the championship. This challenge to remain open for acceptance 30 days. On behalf of the corps.

GARDINER A. STUBE,
Drum-Major Twelfth Infantry N. G. S. N. Y.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS STATE OF NEW YORK,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Aug. 20, 1869.
General Orders No. 14.

In pursuance of section 91, Military Code, the following-named officers of the National Guard State of New York are constituted a board to examine into the physical ability, moral character, capacity, attainments, efficiency and general fitness for the service of such commissioned officers as may be ordered before it, viz: Major General John B. Woodward, Second division N. G.; Brigadier-General Joshua M. Varian, Third brigade N. G.; Colonel John F. McQuade, assistant inspector-general.

The board will convene at the State Arsenal in the City of New York, on Friday, the third day of September next, and at such other times as the exigencies of the service may require.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.
J. B. STONEHOUSE, Assistant Adjutant-General.

OTHER STATES.

NEW JERSEY.—The Fourth Regiment National Guard State New Jersey assembled at Greenville on Wednesday last for battalion drill, Colonel Van Buskirk in command. After executing the manual of arms, the command was exercised in the firings by battalion, wing, rank, company and file. The manner in which these exercises were gone through showed that the regiment is sadly in need of more thorough instruction in the School of the Soldier and the School of the Company. The following movements were executed in a more creditable manner: March in line of battle, march by the flank, to break into column of fours from one flank, to march toward the other, column of fours to the right and left into line, column of fours front into line, breaking to the right and left into column, to break to the rear into column, marching in column at full distance, formation of line of battle by two movements. The ground over which these manoeuvres were executed was a large, open field, on the south-west corner of Danforth Avenue and the Bergen Point Plank Road. During the day one of the men in the line, Samuel Snodder, was seriously wounded in the left foot by a ball from a musket, upon which a cap had been carelessly snapped with the idea that it was not loaded.

Plans have been prepared for the construction of a new Armory in Newark, for the three regiments of State troops in that city; each regiment having a distinct entrance and being independent of the others. We hope that this project may be carried through.

CONNECTICUT.—The Hartford *Evening Post* tells a story of a militia company which was organized in Connecticut and the officers duly elected. Before the equipments could be furnished a bond was required by the quartermaster for their safe return to the State. This was furnished by a young man of Hartford who was very much interested in the company and his native town. Time passed on, many changes occurred in the company. Officers resigned and moved away, new ones were elected to fill their places, the ranks became broken, many of the members left town, taking their equipments with them, and others enlisted to fill their places. Then came the call for new equipments, when a thorough examination by Quartermaster Dickinson revealed the fact that some two thousand dollars' worth were missing from the amount originally furnished. The new officers were not responsible for them, and in fact knew little or nothing of their whereabouts, or the real position of affairs as to their being furnished or who was accountable for them. The quartermaster could call only upon the bondsman for the restoration of the property; but the bondsman, having no authority over it, could do nothing toward its recovery, and the possibility of being obliged to draw his check for two thousand dollars for having done a generous thing in helping along the organization, was not a pleasant matter to contemplate. The boys, however, soon placed him in a position in which he could help himself, by promptly electing him captain of the company. Clothed with the power which the position gave him, he immediately went to work, traced out the equipments, restored the property or its equivalent, and to-day the shorts are less than one hundred dollars.

The Quartermaster-General's Department is actively engaged in preparing for the various regimental encampments. Candles, straw, wall tent flys, boards and all the various requisites for carrying on an encampment in a respectable manner are being gathered in. About a thousand dollars were laid out last year in this line of operations, and about an equal amount will be expended this year. The First regiment, Colonel Prouty, went into camp at Wethersfield on the 23d inst.; the Second, or New Haven regiment, with the companies of the Sixth, camp at some point near New Haven probably, September 13th, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Bradley.

MARYLAND.—Fifth Regiment.—We spoke in our last issue of the trouble in this regiment between its commander and certain of its commissioned officers, resulting in the resignation of Colonel Herbert. His resignation is now pending. Last week an adjourned meeting of the non-commissioned officers and privates of the regiment was held at the regimental armory to take some action in regard to the trouble in the regiment, and, if possible, induce its commander to reconsider his determination of resigning. Over two hundred and fifty members of the regiment were present, the utmost enthusiasm prevailing. Corporal W. B. Anderson presided, and Sergeant J. Mason Jamison acted as secretary. The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Certain commissioned officers had taken offence at the action of Colonel Herbert in parading the regiment on the occasion of parade of our German fellow-citizens, which induced him to tender his resignation, which they accepted; and therefore

Resolved, That we, the non-commissioned officers and men, express our deep regret at the hasty action of the said commissioned officers in accepting the resignation of Colonel Herbert.

Resolved, That we request the said commissioned officers to reconsider their action upon that occasion.

The Baltimore *Gazette* adds: "Other resolutions were read, expressing the high appreciation of the colonel by the regiment, through whose untiring efforts the command had won the admiration of the citizens of Baltimore. The meeting was then briefly addressed by Sergeant-Major Anderson, who stated that the officers, in accepting the resignation, had acted purely from principle; that Colonel Herbert had insisted so strongly that his request should be acceded to, that they felt it their duty to comply. They were equally anxious to retain the valuable services of the colonel as the men of the regiment, but considered that their action had been just and proper in accepting his resignation under the existing circumstances. A committee of three was then appointed to wait on Colonel Herbert, and request his attendance at the meeting. In the course of about fifteen minutes the committee returned, accompanied by the colonel, who was greeted with prolonged cheering. In response to cries for a speech, Colonel Herbert merely stated that of the subject under discussion he would say nothing, but requested the members to sustain the regiment in its reputation, and let what might occur to engage in nothing that would directly or indirectly mar the reputation the regiment had acquired. At this moment of the colonel's remarks he was interrupted by uproarious cheering, during which he withdrew. The meeting shortly after adjourned, leaving those present very forcibly impressed with the idea that the men are determined, if possible, to retain Colonel Herbert as their commander."

It is to be hoped that this unfortunate difficulty, which seems to grow out of the ill-feeling of a clique of commissioned officers, will be amicably settled. Let the officers at fault follow the example of the rank and file, who are apparently in earnest, and anxious to preserve the excellent standing of the regiment.

NINTH REGIMENT.—This regiment, commanded by Colonel Joyce, proceeded to East's Garden, Baltimore, on the 20th inst., for a day's practice in target shooting. The greater portion of the day was thus occupied, dancing concluding the affair. Early in the evening the prizes, consisting of silver medals, bearing appropriate inscriptions and designs, were distributed to the best shots, and a leather heart-shaped medal to the worst shot of the regiment. The excursion was remarkably pleasant and orderly, and thoroughly enjoyed by the large number of participants.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Thirty-sixth Regiment.—This veteran organization will celebrate the seventh anniversary of its departure for the war by a reunion, on the 2d prox., at the Prescott armory, Charlestown. The Thirty-sixth gained an excellent name in our late war; was attached to the Ninth Corps serving with the Army of the Potomac during the fall of 1862 and winter of 1863; in Kentucky and Mississippi in the spring of same year; in East Tennessee and in Northern Virginia from the beginning of the Wilderness Campaign until the surrender at Appomattox; and in fact was actively engaged in most of the severe campaigns of the war. A history of the regiment's exploits in the field is contemplated.

SALEM CADETS.—This fine command, Major A. P. Brume commanding, went into camp last week at Whipple's Grove, Ipswich. The Salem Veteran Association, under the command of Brigadier-General Sutton, will hold an encampment at Portsmouth, N. H., on the 7th prox. The encampment will continue for three days, and the Germania band of Salem will accompany the veterans.

AERIAL NAVIGATION.

(From the Engineering and Mining Journal.)

For several weeks the daily papers have contained reports from San Francisco, about a new flying-machine called the "Avtor," built by the Aerial Navigation Company. It is believed by some that the great problem of navigating the air will be solved by this machine. It is said that it will start for New York in a short time; but whether it will ever arrive here is quite another question.

Every observing mind is satisfied that the force of the wind is such that even with a moderate breeze such an affair must move in the direction that the wind blows, and that for two reasons: Firstly, from the fact that the size of the balloon necessary to support the weight of the machine and passengers is such that it offers an amount of surface on which the wind exerts a pressure high to irresistible for any amount of power that can be carried along with it. This size may be roughly estimated at one cubic yard for every pound of weight supported. Secondly, on the ground that such a balloon, or flying-machine, has not the advantage possessed by a sailing-vessel of a heavy medium, as, for instance, water underneath it, the resistance of which can be used to change the direction in which the wind would otherwise carry it. The balloon must therefore go the way the wind blows. The necessarily small amount of power on board would have but a very small effect indeed, as compared with that of a strong breeze striking upon the surface of the balloon. Since a brisk wind travels with a velocity of from twenty to thirty miles per hour, the machine must be able to move with this velocity in a dead calm, in order to hold its own in case it should encounter such a wind—to say nothing of making headway against it. If, therefore, such should be the maximum power, then it would have to descend to the ground at every strong contrary wind, and could travel only under favorable circumstances. For this reason the plan of crossing the continent is more safe than the insane idea of crossing the Atlantic Ocean, about which so much was said several years ago. There is one fact in favor of the eastward balloon voyage—namely: that in our latitude, at a certain height, an eastward current is always encountered, but in its general direction it deviates to such a degree that it is not certain whether a machine from San Francisco would arrive in Nova Scotia or in Florida—provided, of course, that the power on board were not sufficient to bring about any material direction from the general course of the wind during the two or three days necessary for the trip. The probability is, that the single act alone of keeping the machine in the desired direction, against oblique but, notwithstanding, favorable winds, would require more power than can possibly be kept aboard of an apparatus which has no other support than the air in which it floats.

It is, at the same time, evident that, having once arrived at the East, the machine could never fly back again. The only alternative would be to circumnavigate the globe. This would take about twenty-five days. The two really dangerous sections are the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, for the simple reason that, in case of occasional storms and hurricanes, with a velocity of 80 and 100 miles per hour, the machine could not descend as on *terra firma*. Those storms and cyclones sometimes extend upward and disturb the regular west wind in which the machine is expected to sail. It is true that the air is more rarified there, and offers less pressure on resisting surfaces, but then the wings, propelling screws, or other contrivances, have also a less resistant medium to act upon, and, consequently, exert an effect that is diminished in the same proportion. It is not a little curious that the old joke of circumnavigating the earth from east to west in twenty-five hours, by jumping on the disc of the moon, is reversed here, and that we are earnestly discussing the possibility of circumnavigating the earth from west to east in twenty-five days, by sitting on the wings of the wind.

Walking through the streets, says a Paris correspondent, the other day we were much amused at the sight of a large print for sale, which represented the Duke of Wellington paying the painter David a visit at Brussels. The regicide David, armed with brush and easel, is standing in front of his celebrated picture of Napoleon crossing the Alps. Wellington, with cocked hat in hand and covered with decorations, looks dreadfully put out, and in the background is a numerous and brilliant staff with very woful faces. The explanation given beneath the print is that the Duke of Wellington, when Prince of Waterloo, paid David a visit in his studio to ask that painter who, as the Duke said, liked to color great men, to do his portrait, but the only answer that his Grace could draw from the old convention-

alist was, that he painted nothing but history, pointing at the same time to General Bonaparte crossing the Alps on a prancing steed instead of riding on a mule. We believe David did make some such an answer to Louis XVIII., when that monarch asked him to paint Louis XIV. galloping into the imminent deadly breach of Dunkirk, or some other town, stormed by Turenne, whilst the warrior Louis stood afar off, as was his custom. There is a story told of a French artist, who, having his "Passage of the Red Sea" refused at the exhibition of paintings, changed it into the "Passage of the Bordini" the year after, and the "Passage de l'Opera" for a third attempt, and it is probable that some such change may have been wrought in the picture by David and the Prince of Waterloo, and that the original scene was laid in the gallery at Versailles.

The dangerous pile of rocks lying off the Cornish coast of England, known by the name of the Great Wolf Rock, is now about to be converted from a source of peril into a beacon of warning. The rocks are situated about eight miles S.S.W. of the Land's End, and are in extent 56 yards by 38 yards. They are nearly covered at low water, and to add to their dangerous character, the water immediately beside them ranges from 30 to 40 fathoms. Placed at the very commencement of the Channel navigation, and their existence almost completely concealed, they have caused the loss of many ships and of many hundreds of sailors. For nearly eight years the Trinity Board have been engaged in the erection of a light-house upon this dangerous point, but from the peculiar nature of the foundation the work has been arduous and progress necessarily slow. The time available for working on each tide has been reckoned by minutes, and in the whole eight years the greatest number of hours during which workmen could land has been 313 in one year, but in some years that number has been as low as 83. The last stone of the light-house which now surmounts the Wolf Rock has been laid. The light-house tower is built of solid granite, and stands 110 feet above the high-water level. The lantern and lens have yet to be fitted, but it is hoped that these works will speedily be completed so that before the present year has run out, the Wolf Rock may no longer be dreaded by the homeward-bound sailor as a hidden peril, but be looked for as a guiding beacon to his welcome home.

When Ismael Pasha was recently in Paris, he noticed that one of his aide-de-camps had bought an overcoat, the style of which pleased him very much. "Where did you buy that overcoat?" said the ruler of Egypt to the aide-de-camp. "At Dusantoy's, Rue de la Paix," replied the latter. The Viceroy sent for M. Dusantoy. "Make me some overcoats like this," said Ismael Pasha to the merchant tailor. "Yes, your royal highness," replied Dusantoy, "how many?" "Hundred and forty-four," said Ismael Pasha; "I believe I will wear them that long, for you know I can never wear an overcoat more than twenty-four hours." The hundred and forty-four overcoats were made, and the Viceroy had to pay twenty thousand francs for them.

FACTS FOR THE LADIES.

THINKING it due your labors in behalf of easing woman's work, I herewith state that in the year 1854, I purchased one of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines, being at that day most fully informed of their excellence over all others. This machine has been in almost uninterrupted use ever since (a period of nearly fifteen years), on many totally different materials, such as my own boots, my boy's clothing, needle-books, beside the usual heavy and light goods worn by ladies and children. It has never been repaired, and does not need it yet. I have often blessed the day on which I first entered your fine establishment as a purchaser. MRS. J. W. D. PATTEN.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

POISON SUPPLANTED.—The deadly "fire-water," which for many years was so fatal to the gold-seekers of California, is, to use the vernacular of the mines, "about played out." The diggers and quartz-crushers decline, as a rule, to buy or use it. They find however, that a tonic is necessary to enable them to withstand the unhealthy atmosphere of the placers, and to bear up against the privations and hardships to which they are subjected. After having tried a variety of medicated stimulants with a view of holding fast to the best, they seem, as a class, to have settled down in the opinion that DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS have no equal as a strength-sustaining preparation and as an antidote to the malaria that produces intermittent and remittent fever.

PURE GOLD WEDDING RINGS.—\$3, \$4, \$5, \$12, \$15 Sent to all parts of the country free of expense. Silver Wedding Gifts, Diamonds, Watches, and Rich Jewelry. Agents for the American Watch Company and Gorham Plated Ware. J. H. JOHNSON & ROBINSON No. 120 Bowery, corner of Broome street, New York.

GENUINE WALTHAM WATCHES.

SENT to any PART of the COUNTRY WITHOUT RISK to the PURCHASER

Silver Hunting Watches, \$18, 18-Carat Gold Hunting Watches, \$80, Ladies' Gold Watches, \$70.

EVERY WATCH WARRANTED BY SPECIAL CERTIFICATE FROM THE AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY.

EVERY ONE TO WHOM WE SEND A WATCH HAS THE PRIVILEGE TO OPEN THE package and examine it before paying the Express Company, and, if not satisfactory, it need not be taken. Do not order a Watch till you have sent for our Descriptive Price List, which explains the different kinds, gives weight and quality of the cases, with prices of each. WATCHES CAN BE SENT TO ANY POST OR STATION U. S. D.

Waltham Watches in Extra Heavy, Tight-fitting Cases, for special service.

Address in full

HOWARD & CO., Jewelers and Silversmiths,

No. 619 Broadway, New York.

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Of the City of New York.

HOME OFFICE, No. 161 BROADWAY.

ASSETS nearly	\$5 000,000
New Members Insured in 1867	10,284
Amount Insured in 1867	\$32,000,000
Total Income for 1867	2,050,000
Amount paid to widows and orphans of deceased members in 1867	250,000

Army and Navy Officers Insured by this Company without Extra Charge of Premium.

The inducements offered by this Company to this class of insurers are the most liberal. MANY OF THE PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY HAVE POLICIES IN THE KNICKERBOCKER. For information, apply at the Home Office, or to the Branch Offices in Chicago, Baltimore, Savannah, New Orleans, Memphis, and San Francisco. General Agencies in every State.

GEORGE F. SNIFFEN, Secretary.

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IMPORTANT NOTICE TO OUR READERS.

Arrangements have been made for Clubbing THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL with other Periodicals, which offer decided advantages to those who are now selecting their reading for the Winter. By these arrangements a saving to the subscriber of from twenty per cent. upward is effected. Especial attention is invited to the following terms. The subscriptions will be commenced at any time desired.

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BIRTH.

FRANTZ.—At Fort Sanders, Wyoming Territory, August 5th, the wife of Surgeon J. H. Frantz, U. S. A., of a boy.

MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages should be paid for at the rate of fifty cents each.]

CLARKE—O'DONNELL.—On the 16th inst. at Saint Louis, Mo., in St. Xavier's Church, by the Rev. J. E. O'Neill, Major F. CLARKE, U. S. A., to Miss KATE O'DONNELL, of Saint Louis, Mo. No Cards.

ROBINSON—WINSON.—In Sparta, Wisconsin, on the evening of the 18th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. Mr. Lockwood, of Eau Claire, Lieutenant W. W. ROBINSON, Jr., U. S. A., to Miss ELLA L. WINSON, of Sparta. (No Cards.)

DIED.

REYNOLDS.—At Austin, Texas, July 28, 1869, FRANK, daughter of General and Mrs. J. J. Reynolds, aged eight months and twenty-four days.

MAUCK.—August 13, 1869, at Austin, Texas, CLARA ALICE, only child of Brevet Major and Mrs. Mauck, aged two months and thirteen days.

HEATHCOTE & COHEN,
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WHOLESALE PRICES.

SILVER HUNTING WATCHES, \$15.
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ANTHRACITE COAL FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING, August 20, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS for furnishing Anthracite Coal for the Navy, to be delivered during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1870, will be received at this Bureau until 10 A. M. September 18, 1869.

These proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Anthracite Coal for Steamers," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The offer must be for the delivery of 15,000 tons, of 2,240 pounds.

The Coal must be of the best Buck Mountain or Black Heath, or of a kind equal to them in all respects for the purpose intended, which equality will be determined by a Board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy after the reception of the bids.

The name of the coal proposed to be furnished must be stated in the offer.

The price must be for the Coal delivered at the Philadelphia Navy-yard, or on board of vessels at such points within six miles thereof as may be designated by the Bureau, at the contractor's risk and expense, and without extra charge of any kind.

The coal must in all respects be satisfactory to the inspector or inspectors to be appointed by the Bureau, who will have the right of peremptory rejection.

Blank forms of offer, guarantee, etc., will be furnished on application to the Bureau.

Life Insurance for the Army and Navy Without Extra Rates.

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Beware of IMITATIONS. For the TOILET, BATH & NURSERY this Soap has no equal. It preserves the complexion fair, removes all Dandruff, keeps the Hair soft and silky and prevents it from falling off, and is "the best Hair Renovator in use."

It CURES Chapped Hands, Pimples, Salt Rheum, Frosted Feet, Burns, all diseases of the Scalp and Skin, Catarrh of the Head and is a GOOD SHAVING SOAP. The Soap, as it justly deserves, has already won the praise and esteem of very many of our first families in this city and throughout the country. It is used extensively by our best physicians. Wherever used it has become a household necessity. We advise all to try it. For sale by all Dealers. Agents wanted. Call or address A. A. CONSTANTINE & CO., 43 Ann St., New York.

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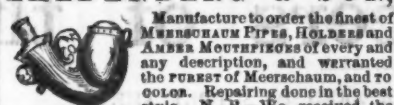
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SILESIA (building),
of about 3,000 tons burthen,
will leave every week as follows:

From	From	From
Steamer Hamburg, Southampton, New York	Steamer Germania, Wed., Nov. 11, Fri., Nov. 13, Tu., Dec. 1	Steamer Allemania, Wed., Nov. 18, Fri., Nov. 20, Tu., Dec. 8
Holsatia, Wed., Dec. 2, Fri., Dec. 4, Tu., Dec. 11	Cimbria, Wed., Dec. 9, Fri., Dec. 11, Tu., Dec. 18	Westphalia, Wed., Dec. 16, Fri., Dec. 18, Tu., Dec. 25

First Cabin, upper saloon.....\$12 gold
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From Hamburg, \$40 gold | From New York, \$36 gold
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In New York these Steamers sail from the Hamburg Steamship Pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken.
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STEAMSHIPS,
carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Bremen pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken, EVERY THURSDAY, taking passengers to LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON, and BREMEN, at the following rates:

PASSAGE PRICES.—FROM NEW YORK.
First cabin.....\$120
Second cabin..... 72
Steerage..... 40

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Second cabin..... 72 Gold
Steerage..... 40

Returning, the Steamships leave BREMEN EVERY SATURDAY, SOUTHAMPTON EVERY TUESDAY. For freight or passage, apply to OELRICHS & CO., 68 Broad street

ARMY SUPPLIES.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORT GIBSON, C. N., July 30, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, will be received at this office until noon on Wednesday, September 4, 1869, for the delivery of the following-named supplies at the posts named:

FORT SMITH, Arkansas, 3,000 bushels of Corn.
FORT GIBSON, Indian Territory, 5,000 bushels of Corn.
FORT SILL, (Camp Wichita), Indian Territory, 15,500 bushels of Oats, 17,500 bushels of Corn, 25,000 pounds of Bran.

All bids to furnish the above must be for good sound merchantable Corn, Oats, or Bran, subject to the inspection of the officer or agent of the United States receiving the same.

Proposals must in all cases specify the kind and quantity of Corn, Oats, or Bran, the bidder desires to furnish, whether in sacks or bulk.
Each bid must be accompanied by a good and sufficient guarantee from two or more persons (whose loyalty and solvency is certified by a clerk of a court of record), setting forth that they will, in the event of its acceptance, give ample bonds and security for the faithful performance of the same.

The name and place of residence of each bidder and surety must be given.

No proposal will be entertained unless satisfactorily represented, that does not comply with the terms of this advertisement.

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

The delivery of the Corn at Fort Smith, to commence on or before October 15, 1869, and to be completed on or before December 15, 1869.

The delivery of the Corn at Fort Gibson, to commence on or before September 20, 1869, and to be completed on or before November 30, 1869.

The delivery of Oats and Corn, at Fort Sill, to commence on October 1, 1869, and to continue at the rate of not less than 3,000 bushels per month of each, Oats and Corn, until the full amounts contracted for are delivered.

The delivery of the Bran, at Fort Sill, to commence on or before October 15, 1869, and to be in such quantities as the Post Quartermaster may direct, the whole amount to be delivered on or before December 31, 1869.

Proposals will be received for any portion of the supplies required.
Bids must be made separately for each article and each post.

Bids from persons who have hitherto failed to carry out contracts with the Government, or to enter into contracts which have been awarded them, will not be considered, and no bid will be entertained unless the party making the same is present at the opening of the bids, or represented by an agent or attorney.

Payment for one-tenth of the Supplies contracted for will be withheld until the contract is filled.

The usual conditions, which can be ascertained at this office, will be imposed upon bidders and contractors, and blank forms of proposals will be furnished upon application either to this office or the offices of the Quartermaster's Department at the posts above enumerated.

By authority of the Chief Quartermaster, Department of Missouri.
A. P. ROCKWELL,
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, and A. Q. M., U. S. A.,
Chief Quartermaster.

Pacific Railway Gold Loan.

MESSRS. DABNEY, MORGAN & Co.,

53 Exchange Place, and M. K. JESUP
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per cent. in Gold; have thirty years

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Grant of Three Million Acres of the

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Interest, in Currency. Pamphlets,

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CAPS, AND ALL KINDS OF EQUIPMENTS
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TWO annual premiums for 4 years and 47 days.
FOUR annual premiums for 8 years and 98 days.
One-third the premium may remain unpaid as a loan.

No notes required.
Thirty days' grace allowed in payment of Premiums.

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A special Guaranty Fund of \$100,000 deposited with the Insurance Department of New York.
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The Company issues certificates, whenever desired agreeing to purchase its policies at their surrender value, which, when accompanied by the policy duly transferred, are negotiable, and may be used as collateral security for loans.

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The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary, that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Address

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Important to Officers of the Navy.

WE ARE NOW FULLY PREPARED TO SUPPLY THE

NEW NAVY CAP DEVICE AND CORD,

and our patrons may depend upon getting the exact regulation from us. Our Ornaments are made from **PURE COIN SILVER** and the **FINEST GOLD BULLION**, and will bear the closest scrutiny.

Having received advance drawings direct from the Navy Department, we are now ready to furnish the rich Embroidery for

ADMIRALS' COAT COLLARS, CUFFS, AND SWORD BELTS,

which we warrant to be made of the purest material, and in a style unexcelled in this country.

We have also now ready for delivery

THE SPLENDIDLY-EMBROIDERED NEW REGULATION SHOULDER-KNOTS,

MASTERS, ENSIGNS, AND MIDSHIPMEN.
ALL WARRANTED EXACTLY REGULATION. MANUFACTURED IN THE BEST MANNER AND OF THE FINEST MATERIAL.

BENT & BUSH,

CORNER COURT AND WASHINGTON STS., BOSTON.



OUR U. S. ARMY
REGULATION CAP,
FOR ENLISTED MEN,

Is made from pure indigo blue broadcloth, manufactured expressly for us, of medium weight and peculiarly handsome shade, and possesses the quality so earnestly desired by every man who wears a military cap, viz., a perfectly fast color, and we agree to refund the money in every instance, where a Cap our manufacture either fades or turns color.

Our prices for the above are:

For Cap and Cover.....	\$3 00
Cap without Cover.....	2 50
Twelve Caps and Covers.....	30 00
Twelve Caps without Covers.....	24 00

Terms invariably Cash on delivery.

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Unsurpassed facilities in the production of Military Clothing enables us to supply the NATIONAL GUARD, also OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY, with Uniforms of best style and workmanship promptly and at moderate prices.

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CALL THE ATTENTION OF THE

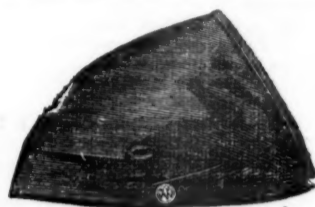
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TO THEIR REMOVAL FROM

BROADWAY, Corner of GRAND St., to

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Where the same persons who have served so many of them, for the past twenty years, may still be found. STATE MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS, SCHOOLS, or any ASSOCIATIONS, desirous of distinctive dress, can be furnished with designs, and have their clothing made from actual measurement.



OUR ARTILLERY CAP,

FOR ENLISTED MEN,

Is made from the same material, and is sold on the same terms and guarantee, as the Army Regulation Cap. It differs in style from the latter by being made considerably higher behind, which causes the cap to fall gracefully forward on the visor, bringing the top with the regimental figure and company letter more prominently in view. Our large stock and unequalled facilities allow us to fill orders by mail or express, for one cap or one thousand at once.

PRICES.

For single Cap and Cover.....	\$3 00
For single Cap without Cover.....	2 50
Twelve Caps and Covers.....	30 00
Twelve Caps without Covers.....	24 00

Terms invariably Cash on delivery.

BENT & BUSH,

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POLLAK & SON,

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